The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

INSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000		
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000		
27th ,,	Moldavia	10000		
6th March	Caledonia	8000		
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000		
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000		
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000		

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Takada Maru	J. Deans	6112	18th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6148	19th Jan.	30th Jan.
Kivin Maru	B. Tsuda	8805	24th Jan.	2th Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	3320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	4625	18th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Insurance Agents,

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	23r Jan.	....
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	.....
City of Lahore	6,947	....	23rd Jan
City of Paris	9,239	26th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,001	489	739
Liverpool	605	957	469	734
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

48, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

DWARKA, 1,695, Friday 22nd January *Direct

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 25th Jan. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

DUMRA, 1,695 Thursday, 28th Jan.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

† Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th January calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKDARA" 3,080 tons on Thursday 28th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, about 22nd January, calling at Seychelles Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

21st January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th.Feb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,263	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,268	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	E.N.R. 26th April.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH. Acting Manager.

Post Box. 131.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX,

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,50,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,700
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

TO BE OPENED SHORTLY.—Morning Matriculation Classes in English, Math., Sansk., History. Two hours in Girgaum. By an M.A., with brilliant career. Apply "M. A." C/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5120

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—Loan Rs 30,000 on Mill property and personal surety. No Brokers needed. Apply WARWICK & Co., 219 Hornby Road. 5101

WANTED for Nerbudda Club.—A first class Cook, must be capable of running big dinners and suppers and able to make cakes and sweets, etc.—Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY. 3068

COTTON TRADE or MILL EMPLOYMENT required by a Hindu Bombay Graduate. Good references. Please apply to Box No. 56, Adv Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5100

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN WIDOW a POST as Housekeeper in a Hotel or other large Institution. Good references. Apply to Box No. 502, Advt. Dept,, "Bombay Chronicle" 3079

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN with a knowledge of type-writing and accounts. Pay Rs. 25. Christian preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 57 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5103

WANTED EUROPEAN married couple or bachelor to share a nicely furnished bungalow at Andheri; only 10 minutes from Railway Station—Expenses moderate. Apply to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED a CASHIER, well versed in accounts, salary about Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Guarantee Rs. 10,000 required. Apply to Box No. 49, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5084

WANTED for two months for I. G. T. S. "PATRICK STEWART," a THIRD OFFICER. Pay Rs. 175, plus messing allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem. First Class fare paid to Karachi, also return fare at expiration of engagement. Apply to THE DIRECTOR, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, Karachi. 3080

WANTED a Principal for the Mohinder College, Patiala. Pay Rupees 500—50—1,000 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) should reach the Foreign Secretary, Patiala State, Patiala, by the 31st January 1915.
BHAGWAN SINGH,
3066 Foreign Secretary.

WANTED a COMPOUNDER for the BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Pay Rs. 15 rising to Rs. 18 per month with prospects of future rise according to vacancy in the grades. Apply stating age, nationality previous services, with copies of testimonials to:—
Dr. P. DEB, M. B., C. M. (Edin)
Chief Medical Officer,
Bhavnagar State Railway,
Bhavnagar Para.
5117

WANTED a QUALIFIED SURVEYOR who has had experience of Road surveys. Pay according to qualifications. Appointment will last till Monsoon and may continue thereafter for preparing projects. Apply stating qualifications and lowest salary expected, before 31st instant. Copies of certificates, if any to be submitted.
K. S. FRAMJI,
Executive Engineer,
Kolaba District, Alibag.
Camp Pen, 18th January, 1915.
5116

WANTED.

WANTED a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER as ASSISTANT ENGINEER for a LOCAL MILL. Apply with full particulars, age and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Box No. 58, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5109

KING GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW.—Wanted. TRAINED NURSES required for War Patients. Pay Rs. 60 with allowances.
Probationers also required.
Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
3067

WANTED TWO SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL experienced Engineers for Ginning Factories of Nasirabad and Kekri to reduce Coal consumption. Apply PANDIT NAURANG RAI SHARMA, c/o Champalal Ramswarup, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 5097

WANTED for MOMBASA and B. E. AFRICA, 2 FIRST CLASS COOKS and 1 SMART BOY. At least one year's agreement passage paid both ways. Must be sober and honest. Apply sharp with references personally.
R. E. COLLIN AND CO.,
5102 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THOMAS PARKER'S SECOND-HAND ELECTRIC MOTORS 2 and 3 B. H. P. 220 Volts. 1200 Rev. Apply "D. J. M." C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 5112

FOR SALE.—Double Barrel, B. L. C. F. 12 bore Shot Gun by Holland and Holland, in good order and complete cheap. Apply to Box No. 60 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5114

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—A beautiful 16/22 H. P. DeDetrich 3/4 Limosim Laudowlette with Dynamo lighting set and all expensive accessories. Cost Rs. 16,000 in 1913. Offered for sale at Rs. 9,000 as owner wants a Torpedo Car. Will accept a torpedo Car in Part payment. Apply to Box No. 54 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5098

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—1. NINETH T. B. Bay Aust. Mare by "Impersoria" dam by "Mena" by "Jeweller," rising 7 years, very well-bred, and good looking, very promising, upto any weight, very fast, light mouth and very handy; has commenced to play in slow Chukkers but can make a first class pony with a little more practice. Price Rs. 2,000.
2. PATIENCE, Bay Aus. Mare, 6 years, a first class well-bred, very strong and fast and good medium weight carrying pony, has light mouth, has been playing fast Chukkers in Rubber Bit. Price Rs. 2,000.
3. CHICHESTER, Chestnut High-Class Arab, 9 years, upto any weight, plenty of quality, very strong, good looking, very fast, exceptionally handy; has played in many Tournaments and won Races. Price Rs. 1,500.
4. RAJA, Gr. Arab, 9 years, very fast, upto weight, has played in Tournaments, extremely handy. Price Rs. 1,500.
5. DIJLA, High-Class Gr. Arab, 8 years, upto weight, exceptionally handy and very fast. Price Rs. 1,000.
1. No. 1 can make a fine Cavalry charger and very comfortable hack. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 can be used also as very comfortable hacks and Nos. 2 and 3 can make fine Infantry chargers.
2. All above ponies are priced low for immediate sale as the owner has given up playing Polo on account of the War and does not expect to get Polo for a considerable time and hence reducing his Stables.
3. All ponies are measured for Life and are believed to be absolutely sound: open to any veterinary examination.
4. Reasonable offers will be considered.
For further particulars apply to:—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. The Raja of Dhar,
Central India. 3069

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—At Dadar, opposite the Magistrates' Court a bungalow with a compound. For particulars, see Mr. COLAH in the front bungalow. 5119

TO LET a LARGE COMMODIOUS FLAT in the Apollo Chambers with modern conveniences. Apply PYRKE'S APOLLO HOTEL. 5019

TO LET.—Office Room to let with immediate entry in Oriental Buildings. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Bombay. 5094

TO LET for Europeans top floor new building overlooking Gawalia Tank Recreation ground, Electric lights, etc. Ground and first floor occupied by Europeans. Apply Dr. GHASWALA GAMDEVI. 5113

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.
A few single rooms are now available.
Terms from Rs. 150 per month.
Telephone No. 2550. 416

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that YAHABHAI NURUDIN of Bombay Borah Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.
All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All the piece or parcel of Perpetual Farzandari land or ground bearing New Survey No. 2073, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Barbhay Mohlla Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 248 Sq. Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows. That is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Nagdevi Street on or towards the South by the property of Essabhai Abdul Hoossein and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Musjid of Miya Ismail Hakim and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 366 Street Nos. 301, 303.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
Oriental Buildings Fort.,
Bombay, January, 1915. 5115

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GOVINDJI MADHOWJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a merchant, ...Deceased.
Bai JAMNABAI widow of the said GOVINDJI MADHOWJI and DAMODAR SHAMJI, a merchant both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants the surviving executrix and executor named in the said Will residing at Mahaluxmi without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sisteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 16th day of January, 1915.
MESSRS. PAYNE & CO.,
5118 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NARAYAN SHRAVAN KOLI NAKHWA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or other wise is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Cama Building, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent, land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lower Colaba Nowroji Road within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 916/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 23 New No. 4724 Old Survey No. 28 and New Survey No. 9573 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 781 Street No. 50, 52, 54, 56 and bounded on the East and South by Nowroji Road aforesaid, on the West by the sweeper's passage and on the North by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Pochia Babia and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.
Dated this 21st day of January, 1915.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SAMJI,
5095 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON 23RD JANUARY, 1915.

THE Main entrances on the West side of the Victoria Terminus Station will be closed to the travelling public from the early morning of the 23rd JANUARY, until after the departure from the Station of HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY on that morning.
A temporary Booking Office for first and second class passengers will be opened on the East side of the station, and first and second class passengers desirous of travelling by Local or through Passenger Trains on the early morning of the 23rd January, must enter the Station by the road at the East side. Intermediate and third class passengers will be booked as usual at the Market End of the Station, but from 8-25 a.m., until His Excellency has alighted from the train, they will not be allowed to pass on to the platforms by the over-bridge.
No. 108 Up Kurla Local, Kurla departure 7-50, and No. 79 Down Thana Local, Victoria Terminus departure 8-5, will not run on the 23rd January, 1915.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th January, 1915. 262

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D.5

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "RANGOON MARU" having arrived on the 20th Instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 36, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 199 F. P. BALES MACHINE GIN, AKOLA AND KHANDESH COTTON.

Under instruction from Messrs. Mitsui, Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mody Bunder, near Passenger Wharf of Ferry steamer, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton salved from the sea:—
199 bales machine gin Akola and Khandesh cotton slightly damaged by water.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 BALES KARANJA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba, Victoria Bunder in the godown No. (2) of Marwadi Ookmichand Rambhagat by order of Mr. Nasserwanji Dhunjibhoy Contractor and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Vesantlal Gorukhram.
34 bales Karanja cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS GRAIN, SWEEPING, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company' Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wari Bunder, Goods Depot:—
Cotton seed, wheat, jawari, bajree, harda, gunny bags, empty casks, books, empty cylinder, red earth, luggage, hardware, empty tins, thread, cement, machinery, iron, iron safe, iron bars, jagree, moha flowers, wooden pieces, old records, bags of sweeping grains and other miscellaneous goods.
Re. Bombay to Bhusaval Inv. No. 281 R.R. 5697—75, of 13th June 1914 sender A. R. H. Hoosein consignee A. G. Hoosein.
1 case cotton sewing thread.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January, 1915.

MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Tele. No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF MOUNT ROAD, NEAR GORUPDEO ROAD OART IN THE LANE NEXT TO MARATHI SCHOOL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedji, Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for Seth Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Adam Rehemtulla Mistry at the sale, dated 3rd December, 1913, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of April, 1904, and made between Mahomedalli Abdul Husein Goriawalla of the one part and Mr. Tehilram Girdharidas of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), the following landed property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Chawl standing thereon situate on the East side of Mount Road near Gorupdeo Road Oart outside the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 484 square yards and a quarter or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155, New No. A/11796, Old Survey No. 681 and New Survey No. 9/3720 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 7950 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the property of Ganpat Manekji, on the West by the property of Sewji Bapooji, on the North by the village passage and on the South by the property of Nuddoo Dewji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamshedji, Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Vendor at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 581.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE, RICH PLATEDWARE BY WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH MAKERS, CROCKERYWARE, AND GLASSWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bungalow No. 1, Willoughby Road, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome artistic teakwood and blackwood (made to order) household furniture comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, upholstered hall suit spring cushioned sofas and chairs, lined with silk tapestry, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, clothes baskets, new pattern single and double iron and brass bedsteads, Jost fans, rich carpets, glassware, crockeryware and best platedware by well-known English-makers table ornaments and cooking utensils, etc.
The property of Lieut. H. R. Sandford R. E. proceeded to England on Warfield.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND, AT THE EAST SIDE OF VILLE PARLE STATION.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Wasudeo L. Rege and Javantibai, his widow, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises, the following plots of land:—
Particulars:—All those plots of land, lying and being, at Ville Parle, in Registration Sub-district of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thasa, bearisg area, Survey Nos. and assessment as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Falni	Goonthas pr.	sq. yds.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
72	4	½	342	0 2 0
72	5	4¾	575	0 3 9
72	14	4½	542	0 3 6
72	4	2¾	385	0 2 1½
73 Pot No. 3		1½	150	0 3 0
72 Falni No. 3		2½	269	0 1 9

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL BUILDINGS OUT-HOUSES, ALL THE MACHINERIES, ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC., BELONGING TO THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD., AT TARDEO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following properties on the premises, on account and risk of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ld., under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 19th day of February, 1912, and executed by the said Mill Company in favour of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.
FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenements or bungalow and premises thereon standing and built, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay on East side of Breach Candy Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 41,108 square yards (43,980 square yards as mentioned in the Collector's Bills) be the same little more or less and which said piece or parcel of land or ground, messuage or premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 27, 28, 308, 309, 314, 315, 316, 402, 403, 404 and new Nos. 13,530, old Survey Nos. 452, 456, 454, 455 and New Survey Nos. 1/3392, 2/3392, 3/3392, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 375 (2), 3,813, 3,814 (1) (2), (3), (4), (6), (6a), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11) (12), 3,816 (2), 3,816 (3) and Street Nos 512a, 663, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 1, 2 and were once bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by the property of Muncherji Bomanji Panthaki, partly by the property formerly of Edulji Shapurji and now of Hormusji Bomanji and partly by Government vacant ground, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Cooverji Rustomji Mody and now of Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others, on or towards the East partly by the ground of Miss Sophia Wells and partly by the aforesaid ground of the said Jehangir Hormusji Mody and partly by the property of Damoder Tapidas and on or towards the West partly by the said property of Muncherji Bomanji Pen. Panthaki, partly by the said property of Mukund Gudar Setn Tailor and partly by the Breach Candy Road.
Secondly:—(a) All that piece or parcel of ground on a partition whereof a mill and buildings lying and being on the West side of the Public Road called Breach Candy or the Tardeo Road in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay and which said piece of land and which said piece of ground is assessed by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under Nos. 52,200,217,328 and 704 and New Survey No. 1a/7084 and by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 65 and now under No. 104 and contains by admeasurement 9077 sq. yds. or thereabouts and was once bounded on the east by the Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, on the west and north by the property belonging to Government and on the south by the hereditaments thirdly herein after described.
(b):—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Tardeo in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay on the west side of the Breach Candy or the Tardeo Road containing by admeasurement 2651 square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 6 and now under No. 105 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7084 and formerly bounded on the east by the Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, on the west and south by the property of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co., and on the north by the hereditaments and premises herein before secondly (a) described.
Thirdly:—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring about 7473 square yards or thereabouts now belonging to the Company and forming part of all that piece of land situate at Tardeo in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 57981 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7055 and bounded as follows that is to say on the north partly by the property of Krishnaji Mukundji and partly by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, on the south partly by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama and partly by the property of the Company, on the east partly by the Breach Candy partly by the said property of the Company, and partly by the property of Byramji Jijeebhoy and on the west partly by the public passage and partly by the property of Tribuck Jagannath and which said premises are situate in the Sub-Registration District of Mandvi.
Together with the Mill Buildings, outhouses. All the machineries, Engines, boilers, etc., belonging to the said Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and more particularly described in the Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1912 and executed by the said Mill Company in favour of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.
Bombay, 21st January, 1915.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUCKLA STREET.

Under instructions of the Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay, and by virtue of the Consent Decree passed in suit No 318 of 1909 filed by Purshottam Punja and another with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General against Mithabai widow of Damodar Haridas Shivji bearing date the 25th day of NOVEMBER, 1910, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property free from the Mortgage subsisting thereon bearing date the 9th day of September 1911 and expressed to be made between the said Mithabai widow as Mortgagor of the one part and Pirojsha Edalji Ghamat and Cooverbai wife of the said Pirojsha Edalji Ghamat as Mortgagees of the other part.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises thereon erected built and situate at Bombay without the Fort of Bombay in the Island of Bombay in a street formerly called 2nd Kumbharwada Street but now called Chakla Street containing by admeasurement 378 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 578-578-1359 Collector's New No. 6239 Old Survey No. 963 and New Survey No. 2184 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2121 street Nos. 207-217, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a passage for the sweeper on or towards the West by the second Kumbharwada or Chakla Street aforesaid on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by a passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Buildings, or to the said Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1915.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO,

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at noon on MONDAY, the 1st February, 1915, on the premises of Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the following unserviceable metals and stores in very large quantity but small lots to meet the convenience of the purchasers. Brass old (consisting of pig, boring, scrap, scissel) copper old, cupronickel old with traces of lead, cupronickel new cuttings, lead dross, and other metals, a quantity of old S. A. A. boxes, iron caste and scrap, old retorts, steel mild and tool scrap, white metal scrap, oil drums, Batiste solution, Indian rubber, augurs screw, augurs shell, cutters rotary, drills morse, twist, bottles stone, bottles iron and other stores too numerous to mention. For further particulars apply to—
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
6, Parade Ground Road, Poona.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

(Bombay's Leading Playhouse)

6-30 To-night 10 p.m.

Pathe's Latest Dramatic Masterpiece.

"LOVE EVERLASTING"

Presented by the Leading Artistes of the French Stage.

A Beautiful Drama of French Town and Country Life.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE.

Showing the Bombardment of the East Coast.

EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"

or

"WIFFLES NIGHT OUT"

Wiffles as the young hypocrite is one of the funniest parts he has ever played, supported by a strong company.

Book seats for our great topical Programme on Saturday.

H. M. THE KING AT YPRES
THE DASH FOR CALAIS

Cyril Maude
in
THE BEAUTY IN THE BARGE.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON.
SECOND PERFORMANCE OF
THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS
EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
Friday, 22nd January, 9-45 p.m.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
There will be two additional Tableaux.
DRAKE IS GOING WEST
ND
AN INDIAN TABLEAU
GRAND FINALE.
BIVOUAC AT THE FRONT

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S SOCIAL CLUB.
FANCY DRESS DANCE
WILL BE HELD ON
Friday, 5th February 1915,
AT 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)
On the Tennis Courts at the Club Grounds, Gas Works, Parel.
FOUR PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.
Admission Rs. 2 for Gent. & Ladies free.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.

NIGHT OF NIGHTS TO-NIGHT!
To-night Specia. Gala Night!
AND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
2 SHOWS at 6-30 & 10 p.m. 2
3 STAR ARTISTES ENTIRELY IN A NEW ROLE 3
MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST
THE INIMITABLE COMEDIENNE & VERSATILE STORY-TELLER
in her Special Selected Songs
"NEVER MIND SINGING."
"JUST DANCE MY DEAR."
"LOVE, LOVE."
"PEG OF MY HEART."
will also appear with
MISS BELLE SPARKS
in an Egyptian Love Scena entitled
"SEMURAN"
BY LEWIS HEARSH
One of the hits at the Winter Garden, New York and the Hyppodrone, London.
Special dresses and scenic effects.
MISS BELLE SPARKS
Will appear in Pierrot's Costume and sing several popular numbers as
"MY MOON" "TAKE ME TO THE GARDEN OF LOVE" ETC.
LITTLE MONA
The ever popular vivacious girl will sing to-night.
"WHEN THE BOYS GO MARCHING BY."
"ON THE SANDS."
THOUGH GO TO NEWLAND, MY HEART IS WITH YOU."
OUR PICTURE PROGRAMME
"DEEDS OF SORROW"
Superbly mounted, profoundly pathetic in 4 parts, staged by the same Artistes who took part in the Production of Mysteries of Paris.
"FROM PEN TO PICK-AXE"
BREEZY COMEDY.
COMICS AND SPECIAL.
War pictures which are a feature of our cinema.
The above is a Programme never before attempted in Bombay, the Artistes are favourites, the pictures are a rare selection, all at the same old prices.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A Thrilling Two-Reel Production
A HIGHLAND ROMANCE
A Highly Pathetic and Tragic Story
Dealing with
Scotch Manners and Customs.
A Story of deep human interest which will not fail to appeal to every heart.
Full of Intense Emotion and Pathos
Powerful! Thrilling! Superb!
OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.
2,000 Feet of latest topical Pictures
A veritable Budget of information.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.
Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 26th January.
DANCING AND SKATING.
Tuesday, 16th February
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretaries and Treasurers.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October 1913.
PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.
WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

One Thing Is Sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D-6

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI. BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON, Agent.
49, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo		Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China.)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Jan					Jan				
W.	20	m	2 8	28	7	20	m	8 27	17	6
			2 36a	26	1			8 3a	18	6
Th.	21	m	2 37	27	8	21	m	9 2	17	10
			3 17a	25	4			8 37a	19	8
F.	22	m	3 5	26	8	22	m	9 40	18	4
			4 2a	24	7			9 14a	20	10
S.	23	m	3 34	25	9	23	m	10 23	18	8
			5 0a	24	1			10 10a	21	11
Su.	24	m	4 8	25	0	24	m	11 20	18	11
			5 30a	23	10			11 37a	22	9
M.	25	m	4 54	24	3	25		0 34a	18	11
			8 36a	24	5					
Tu.	26	m	6 11	23	9	26	m	1 49	22	9
			9 32a	25	4			1 39a	18	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise		Sunset	
20 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.		6h. 24m	
21 (Thursday)	7h. 15m.		6h. 25m	
22 (Friday)	7h. 15m.		6h. 25m	
23 (Saturday)	7h. 15m.		6h. 26m	
24 (Sunday)	7h. 15m.		6h. 27m	
25 (Monday)	7h. 15m.		6h. 27m	
26 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m.		6h. 28m	

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h 11-9p.m; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-3 a.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 10h. 11-3 a.m.; Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40 0 am.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20.

Chakdara	Sparrow	Basra Jan. 10 &
Sildra	E. Bryn	Calcutta Jan. 9

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20.

Kandahar	Keasley	Karachi
City of Karachi	Brown	Karachi
Queen Amelia	McKay	Rangoon
L'redano	Giacopello	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S.S. Kassara	Gulliver	Busreh.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Firouze	for	Genvo.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons Captain W. R. Sparrow arrived in harbour yesterday from Basra which port she left on Jan. 10 with a general cargo, 11 cabin and 51 deck passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The Bombay Company's steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Jan. 9 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Kassara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kassara, 505 tons, Captain Gulliver, will sail to-day for Basra with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Singapore for Hongkong, on the 18th instant.

S. S. Hokkai Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Hokkai Maru Homeward bound arrived at Kobe on the 18th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
Wednesday, January 20 th, 1915.

Melford Hall	Seaborne	K. Nixon & Co
Sumatra	Brews	T. Morrison & Co
Tycho	Rick	J. Finlay & Co
Yasukuni Maru	Kamada	S. Tayebji

VICTORIA DOCK.

Borderer	Black	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
Kassara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Palitana	Knipple	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Malta	Cockburn	P. & O. Co
Takata Maru	Dean	N. Y. Kaisha

H. W. P. D.

Saraswati	Nola	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Mahamadi	Ismail	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Aldersgate	Lewis	M. M. & Co
Banca	King	P. & O. Co
Begonia	Howse	W. & A. G. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. Co
Flor de Mar	Hassam	Purshotam
Firooze	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Gibraltar	Semple	W. & A. G. & Co
Gracehus	Bowman	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Pegenturm	Berrals	
Purnea	Pigott	M. M. & Co
Rahamani	Cusack	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
Sardinia	Zeffery	P. & O. Co
Sikh	Elliott	T. M. & Co
Sofala	Alton	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay Co
Trold	Anderson	T. M. & Co
Takata Maru	Deans	N. Y. K
Taiyabi	Cottrell	B. I. S. N. Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

Jan. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 103 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 175 bales wool, V. Oomersee, 200 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 101 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, K. H. Kayani; 4 bales silk waste, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lahore (s) 991 cwts. wheat, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts. casterseed,, 4,998 cwts. Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 20 nongs empty drums, Cutler Palmer and Co.; 1 bale goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 67 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 80 cwts. kajoo kernets, R. Damjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tycho (s) 550 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takata Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 95 cwts. gum arabic, A. H. Mawjee & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Yasukuni Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 2,100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 1,590 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takata Maru (s) 45 cwts gum arabic, A. H. Mawjee & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Takata Maru (s) 44 cwts gum arabic, 75 cwts myrabolums, P. Jethabhoy.

Yasukuni Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takata Maru (s) 500 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 150 cwts. myrabolums, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yasukuni Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yasukuni Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yasukuni Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 2,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Banca (s) 400 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Shanghai (s) 300 bales, cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Arabia from London, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co, 4 cases cotton goods, 22 bales cotton yarn, 3 cases cotton and woollen, 1 case wool 8 bales carpets, 1 bale 1 case canvas, 1 case cotton and linen goods, 2 boxes gold and silver coins, 2 boxes silver coins, 8 boxes bar gold, 469 bars silver, 3 cases assays, 59 casks sulphate of alumina, 4 cases quinine, 43 cases medicines, 6 cases saffron, 6 cases caster oil, 98 cases emulsion, 4 cases cigars, 15 cases cigarettes, 3,516 casks cement, 1 cask ivory, 29 bags almonds, 334 barrels grapes, 10 barrels 10 casks chestnuts, 7 cases perfumery, 78 cases 4 packages confectionery, 70 bags potato flour, 490 bags farina, 82 casks tallow, 20 casks glass bottles, 150 bundles copper sheets, 1,932 pigs lead, 1,243 plates spelter, 250 bags caraway seed, 13 cases 2 casks soap, 1 case locks, 1 case hair oil, 4 casks olive oil, 663 cases condensed milk, 823 packages paint oil and turpentine, 20 drums 512 kegs paint and turpentine, 135 drums turpentine, 34 cases varnish, 127 cases 1,756 kegs 20 packages 90 drums paint and colour, 135 cases beer, 26 cases cider, 1,425 cases 6 casks brandy, 46 cases brandy and wine, 6 cases brandy and whisky, 342 packages beer, brandy, gin, whisky wine and cigarettes, 105 packages 31 cases gin, 1 hogshead rum, 20 cases liqueurs, 205 cases wine, 278 cases 1 package 1 hogshead wine, wine, 278 cases 1 packages 1 hogshead wine, 3,442 cases 450 packages provisions and oilman stores, 42 bales paper.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them. A-5

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 20.

Except for a few light falls on the Madras coast, the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 20th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north but clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the submontane and south-western districts; night temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in slight defect in east Rajputana.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect in the southern half of the division; the deficiency however is less than yesterday.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and clear elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature has risen but is still in moderate defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local on the south Madras coast and in south Malabar; elsewhere no precipitation of importance has occurred. Weather is more settled to-day.

A few showers may occur on the Coromandal coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January 1915.

STATIONS,	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	62.3	50.4	92	4.80		—1.92
Jask	77.1	61.9	43	0.40		—1.74
Muskat	..	..	..	..		..
Do. (19th)	76.9	65.6	57	..		..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.9	48.7	75	0.30		—0.19
Rawalpindi	67.7	38.2	85	4.05		1.57
Lahore	71.2	42.2	89	1.07		—0.01
Hissar	72.8	43.0	84	..		..
Ambala	71.7	45.3	91	1.64		—0.40
Delhi	..	..	..	..		..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.4	52.7	94	0.37		—0.33
Mainpuri	75.6	50.2	88	0.13		—0.92
Jhansi	74.6	..	65	0		—0.76
Cawnpore	72.6	51.7	97	0.16		—0.81
Allahabad	79.1	52.1	84	0		—1.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobabad	73.7	41.8	88	0.59		0.20
Karachi	75.0	56.4	92	0.55		0.04
Ajmer	68.4	44.1	93	0.52		—0.11
Jaipore	70.8	46.2	79	0.14		—0.47
Kotah	71.0	49.8	68	0.28		—0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	74.2	45.0	50	0.16		0.03
Dwarka	75.5	55.6	60	0.09		—0.01
Veraval	77.3	62.3	39	0.00		—0.41
Rajkot	79.2	47.4	43	0.21		—0.08
Bhavnagar Para	81.0	51.8	59	0		—0.32
Surat	85.5	60.5	73	0.70		0.51
Ahmedabad	81.7	56.9	43	0		—0.21
Deesa	81.1	48.9	68	0.05		—0.16
Neemuch	72.6	47.2	68	0.47		0.05
Indore	79.1	52.1	62	0.85		0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.9	52.2	70	0		—1.30
Saugor	74.4	54.2	70	0		—1.42
Hoshangabad	74.1	55.4	88	1.34		0.19
Khandwa	84.0	55.3	74	0.48		—0.45
Akola	78.2	52.4	94	0.02	1.57	0.15
Amraoti	71.0	56.5	94	0.01	1.60	0.28
Nagpur	75.6	56.9	88	..	3.45	1.98
Chanda	72.9	54.4	97	..	2.09	0.88
Raipur	73.8	57.1	96	..	1.14	0.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	70.8	81	0.18		—0.34
Ratnagiri	87.1	69.9	59	0.42		—0.19
Mormugao	84.0	70.7	78	1.43		0.27
Karwar	87.8	68.2	84	5.67		3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.4	60.6	77	2.32		1.56
Ahmednagar	77.9	60.9	89	1.96		0.92
Poona	82.6	56.3	58	0.55		—0.53
Sholapur	73.0	60.3	84	4.79		3.33
Bijapur	77.7	58.5	84	4.48		3.28
Belgaum	78.3	58.6	81	4.84		1.96
Aurangabad	77.7	58.1	94	1.65		0.68
Nizamabad (Indur).	77.0	59.2	92	2.05		1.24
Hyderabad	79.8	61.2	86	0.86		—0.32
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.0	73.6	74	3.41		0.07
Calicut	90.0	75.4	85	7.03		0.84
Cochin	90.5	74.7	76	1.01	13.08	4.75
Colombo	88.0	74.4	93	0.03	16.35	—3.49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	82.3	71.2	89	0.15	3.04	—3.14
Bellary	85.8	64.2	9	0.02	2.91	0.75
Cuddapah	85.4	70.8	81	..	2.70	1.89
Madras	82.1	73.0	95	0.05	24.14	4.49
Bangalore	77.3	61.6	87	..	2.12	—1.38
Coimbatore	78.1	60.1	81	0.05	4.01	—0.77
Trichinopoly	86.1	70.0	79	..	5.46	—2.54
Negapatam	82.1	70 6	82	0.18	18.74	—9.40

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barmeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 20th January 1915 was 30.186 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th January 1915.
Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	30.017 Inches
Temperature of Air ...	75.9degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	70.3 "
Dew Point ...	67.8 "
Reative humidity of Air ...	0.766 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	83.1 "
Minimum do. do. ...	70.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	NNE,ENE,W,NNE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	105 Miles.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.
Bombay, Jan. 20.

The Market has been quiet but steady with few fluctuations in price. Business has been done in settlements of January contracts and ready delivery orders and there has been some demand for March contracts which has only been partially met.—Ready cotton has been in moderate demand only.

The Market closes steady.

We quote:—

Good Broach (March) ...	Rs. 191
Fully Good Bengal's (January) ...	Rs. 131
Fine M. G. Bengals (January) ...	Rs. 137
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas (January).	Rs. 159
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akolas (March)....	Rs. 156-8

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).
London, Jan. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 8th August 1914.	5 %
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	2½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " " " 6 "	4½
Interest day to day loans	½
" 7 day market loans	1 5-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" " Sale of East Indian	450
" " Imports	6,780
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Unsettled	
Mid. Americans	5·22
Egyptian F.G.F.	6·40
New York Official noon call March	8·66
May	8·86
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	8·53

OPENING TONE.
Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

Opening Tone	Firm
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	6,780

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.87	5.01
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4.92	5.06
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.03	5.17
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.07	5.21

CLOSING PRICES
Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
May-June.	4.87	4.87
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4.92	4.93
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.03	5.03
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.07	5.07

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)
LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
19th Jan Close	4.87	4.92	5.03	5.07
19th Jan. Open	4.99	5.05	5.16	5.20
19th Jan. Mid-day	..	..	..	..
19th Jan. Close	4.87½	4.92½	5.03½	5.07½
	pl. ½	pl. ½	pl. ½	pl. ½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
19th Jan. Close	6.94	7.00	7.28
19th Jan. Open	6.94	7.11	7.38
19th Jan. Mid-day	6.92	7.13	7.46
19th Jan. Close	6.88	7.04	7.38
	pl. 4	pl. 4	pl. 5

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
18th Jan. Close	8.34	8.54	8.93
19th Jan. Close	8.69	8.88	9.28
19th Jan. 11 a.m.	8.66	8.86	9.27
19th Jan. Close	8.64	8.85	9.27

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
18th Jan. Close	7.99	8.23
19th Jan. Close	8.31	8.55
19th Jan. 11 a.m.	..	..
19th Jan. Close	8.30	8.53

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Jan. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	105,600
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Futures at New York March	8.64
Previous closing price	8.68
Futures at New York May	8.85
Previous closing price	8.88
Spot Cotton at New York	8.50
Previous price	8.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8
Previous price	8
Futures at New Orleans March	8.30
Previous price	8.31
Futures at New Orleans May	8.53
Previous price	8.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.83.85
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 19.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.60
F.G. " "	3.72
Fine " "	3.84
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	4.40
Good Oomra M. G.	4.36

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

ARRIVALS.

19th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandesh	490
Central India	64
Barsi & Nagpur	155
Berar	3,671
Central Provinces	2,516
Dholera	45
Broach	....
Cumpta & Dharwar	3
Westerns	....
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,837
Rajputana	267
Sind	....
Total	10,018
Total for 5 days	59,890
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914.	4,38,220
„ same time last season	11,55,453

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	5 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	10,059 Cwts.	59,890 Cwts.	198,694 Cwts.	264,972 Cwts.
Wheat	5,420	18,188	159,509	84,131
Linseed	909	2,307	9,518	72,642
Rape, Rai, Mustard-seeds	1643	5,023	15,008	2,182
Gingellyseed	3 697	10,823	54,711	222,722
Poppyseed	5	5	28	1,012
Groundnut	6,424	21,985	70,276	191,489
Castorseed	2,907	11,923	45,647	108,602
Rice	9,215	17,053	234,829	184,851
Myrabollams	5,963	24,158	57,741	46,472
Cottonseed	15,682	57,076	288,668	554,905
Mowraseed	422	949	5,021	6,076
Gram	137	1,255	15,856	20,416
Jowari	5,720	20,670	68,869	79,649
Barley	—	306	1,512	1,091
Maize	2	164	705	76

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

Tone "Cloths" Quiet with limited demand.
Tone "Yarns" Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 19th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May. Paid	55/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June Paid nominal	55/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan. Buyers	56/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. January	57/3

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	57
Linseed Calcutta Mar.-Aprl.	53/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. paid	47/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Hull Paid	£7/0/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£60⅝
Copper Braziers	£75 1/4
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	11-5-0

FREIGHT.

Coals, Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal.	30

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay according to quality. Duty paid	22-3 to 22-9

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Spot Duty paid	25/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/7½

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day. Owing to good inquiry Tata Iron & Steel Shares maintained a firm tone.

In Mill Shares Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,042½, David at Rs. 515, Fazulbhai at Rs. 367½, Centrals at Rs. 1,735 and Standards at Rs. 862½.

Finlays declined to Rs. 237½, Kohinoor to Rs. 665 and Sun Mill Shares to Rs. 1032½.

Bombay-Burma Trading Shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 907½ to Rs. 922½ for February settlement.

Bank of Bombay Shares changed hands at Rs. 1,600 X.D.

In Railway Shares Central Provinces improved to Rs. 118, Tapti Valleys changed hands at Rs. 57½ and Gujrat Railway Shares at Rs. 101.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares advanced to Rs. 92 and Deferred stood firm at Rs. 184 for February settlement.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 195.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 214 and Preference at Rs. 173.

In Press Shares Indian Cottons declined to Rs. 127½.

Port Cannings were in demand at Rs. 810.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper stood unchanged at Rs. 93¼.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98¼.

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds (1930) were quoted at Rs. 108.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE WAR GIFTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In continuation of a recent communication to the press, I am sure the generous donors of Red Cross gifts, which the St. John Ambulance Association have been despatching to the Front since August last, will be interested to read the following extract from a letter from an officer serving with a general hospital in the Canal Defence Force:—

"I received for the use of the above hospital some boxes of Red Cross gifts from Simla. I am writing to convey to the donors through you, my great appreciation of their kindness and generosity; the gifts are most welcome and of great use, and are throughly enjoyed by the sick."

We have also received the following letter from Basra, written by an administrative medical officer.

"I sent you a cable to-day asking for pipes and tobacco for British, and cigarettes, *bidis* (Bombay Indian cigarettes) and narrow, cotton, wool or coir mattresses for Indian troops. The want of a smoke is much felt and we have seemingly used up all the local tobacco. The cigarettes and tobacco in the Red Cross gift boxes were a great stand by. It is a platitude to state that the gift boxes sent for both British and Indian troops were greatly appreciated—they filled a huge hiatus and brought great comfort to many a suffering wounded man. Every article has had its use. Send more warm flannel clothes pyjama suits, socks, balaclava caps and flannel shirts The dressing gowns were an immense boon. The nights are now cold and frosty and most of the sick and wounded are in tents. Indian quilts are also a great acquisition."

These extracts will show your readers how much the Indian Red Cross gifts are appreciated.—Yours, etc.

C. P. LUKIS.
Surgeon-General,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

Indian Headquarters,
Delhi, Jan. 16th.

JUST OUT.

FIFTH WAR NUMBER
DECEMBER
INDIAN REVIEW.

112 PAGES, 53 PORTRAITS, 14 ILLUSTRATIONS, 5 CARTOONS AND A MAP.
THE STRATEGY OF THE WAR
By Dr. FitzGerald Lee, M.A., F.R.G.S.
NIETZSCHE AND THE WAR
By The Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew.
SONGS OF THE BELLIGERENTS
By Prof. K. C. Macartney, M.A.
OUR KING, THE KAISER AND THE TSAR.
WOMEN AS STANDARD BEARERS
By the Lady Frances Balfour.
WOMEN IN WAR By "A Hindu Woman"
FIGHTERS IN THE FRONT
THE CAREER OF THE CONGRESS
By Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar.
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DIARY OF THE WAR
57 Portraits and 14 Illustrations.
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PRICE PER COPY ANNAS 8 EIGHT.

The New Year numbers of the *Indian Review* will contain series of interesting articles relating to the War by well-known writers accompanied with appropriate portraits and sketches. Among the special articles mention may be made of the following: "Holland and the War," by Professor E. M. Macphail; "Economics of the War," by Professor Templeton; "Russia and England in Asia," by Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., President, Madras Corporation; "Indian Atmosphere in England," by Mr. H. N. Mitra. "The Origin of the Madras Sepoy," by Mr. H. Dodwell, etc., etc., Biographical accounts of the "Men of the Moment," such as Lord Haldane, John Redmond, Bonar Law, Lloyd George, Prince Von Bulow, Von Krupp, Count Zeppelin, Delcasse, the Burgo-Master of Brussels, Von Bernhardi, etc., (with Portraits), descriptions with illustrations of the different places and scenes connected with the war, an account of the financial and military resources of the powers, a gazetteer, a diary and notes on a number of topics relating to the war will also form other important features of the New Year issues.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE CONFIRMED.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

BHIKABHAI MULCHAND MOTIWALLA AND SEVENTEEN OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

These were eighteen applications for revision to set aside the order of sanction passed against the petitioners under sections 193 and 465 of the Indian Penal Code for intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

There was a bye-election held to elect a councillor for a seat on the city Municipality on Poona on the 25th January, 1913. One Bhikabhai Mulchand Motiwala was elected, thereupon the rival candidate, Hiralal Dhunjeebhai, applied to the District Judge to set aside the election on the ground that Bhikabhai had committed corrupt practices for the purpose of securing his election in as much as he had abetted the giving of votes in the names of voters who had not actually given such votes. The District Judge, Mr. Fawcett, held that the charge of procuring false votes was made out. He therefore set aside the election.

The police took up the matter on the requisition of the District Magistrate and made inquiries, and they were able to trace all the accused as concerned in fabricating 39 proxies. The sanction of Government under section 179 Criminal Procedure Code had been obtained to prosecute the Honorary Magistrate, Captain Mohmadkhan, no sanction being required in the cases of others.

The Crown then on 27th May 1914, applied to the District Judge for sanction to prosecute the present 18 applicants for fabricating false proxies of voters which had been put in before the polling officer. The District Judge, Mr. Kincaid, granted the sanction for perjury and forgery for some of the petitioners, and for perjury for others under section 195 of the Indian Penal Code.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioners that (1) if a statute created or recreated any offence and provided a remedy therefor, then the offence must be considered under that statute and not under the Indian Penal Code. Remedy was provided against corrupt practices under the District Municipal Act under sec. 22 and that there was no provision for the punishment under the I. P. Code for offences under the Act as in the case of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the Income Tax Act, wherein express mention was made. Reference was made to Chandi Prasad Abdul Rehman 22 Cal. 131. (2) Mr. Kincaid had no jurisdiction to grant the sanction as he had not tried the election case and had no opportunity of hearing the evidence, and further he had no jurisdiction as he had not granted the sanction as a District Judge.

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the order of sanction passed by the District Judge. His Lordship, Mr. Justice Heaton, observed that he was opinion that Mr. Fawcett personally was not appointed to try the election case. It was the District Judge who was appointed, the holder of the office whoever he might be. The office being a continuing office, the holder of the office had the jurisdiction, which was a continuing one, and just as the jurisdiction to try the election case vested in Mr. Fawcett, who at that time held the office of District Judge, so the jurisdiction at a later stage to decide whether sanction should or should not be granted vested also in the holder of the office, who at that time happened to be Mr. Kincaid.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Jayker with Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the first seventeen applicants, and Mr. T. R. Desai for the eighteenth.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

ADJUDICATION ORDER QUASHED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

IN THE MATTER OF KALYANJI UMERSI AND OTHERS TRADING IN THE NAME OF VALLABHDAS KALYANDAS.—INSOLVENTS.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of Jethalal Jumnadas, an adjudged insolvent, praying that the order of adjudication made against him on 22nd December, 1914, as a partner of Vallabhdas Kalyandas & Co., be annulled.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for Jethmal Jamnadas in support of the notice of motion of 22nd December, 1914. Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for Dongersey Damji, the petitioning creditor, to show cause.

Kalyanji Umersi, Vallabhdas and Jethmal were adjudicated insolvents on 25th November, 1914, on a petition made by the petitioning creditors, to whom they were indebted to the extent of Rs. 3,000. It was alleged by the petitioning creditors at that time that the firm of Vallabhji Kalyandas consisted of three partners, and therefore all the three partners should be adjudicated insolvents. His Lordship issued a rule and on the day of the hearing of the rule, Jethmal Jumnadas was not present, He, along with the other two partners, was adjudicated an insolvent. Mr. Wadia read to the Court the affidavit of Jethmal. In his affidavit Jethmal stated that he was not a partner in the general business of Vallabhji Kalyandas & Co., carried on at Dana Bundar. He was a partner in certain commission agency businesses in wheat and seeds, which had nothing to do with the general business. The sum lent by the petitioning credtors was lent to the firm doing general business. He was, therefore, not liable and ought not to have been adjudicated an insolvent. He was out of Bombay in November, and learnt of this order of adjudication against him and others on the 3rd of December, 1914.

There was an affidavit in reply on behalf of the petitioning creditors, and it was stated therein that the agreement relating to the commission agency business was suspicious.

Mr. Davar for the petitioning creditors submitted that the books of the firm from 1906 to 1971 would show that Jethmal's name as a partner was mentioned therein. The commission agency business consisted of general business and the new business about which an agreement was made with Jethmal and two others. Besides Jethmal was described in that agreement as a member of the insolvent's firm of Vallabhji Kalyandas. Counsel submitted that the order should not therefore be annulled as against Jethmal Jamnadas.

His Lordship said that so far as this order was made it was done "ex parte." Jethmal denied partnership and indebtedness. Therefore it would not be right to enforce the order of adjudication against him. That order must be quashed as far as Jethmal was concerned. If a suit was filed by the petitioning creditors within two months against Jethmal, then the Judge hearing the suit would decide the question of costs of this motion. If no suit was filed, then the petitioning creditors should pay the costs of this application.

Solicitors for Jethmal:—Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitors for petitioning creditors:—Tyabjee Dahyabai & Co.

ADJUDICATED INSOLVENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF GUNNY ISMAIL AND ABDULLA ISMAIL .....Insolvent.

Mr. K. Kemp appeared for the petitioning creditor Somchand Muljibhai and submitted that Gunny Ismail and Abdulla Ismail (doing business at Khalasi Chakla) should be adjudicated insolvents. They were indebted to the petitioner to the extent of Rs. 991 and had committed various acts of insolvency. His Lordship ordered that Gunny Ismail and Abdulla Ismail be adjudicated insolvents.

Solicitors for petitioning creditors:—Little & Co.

ORDER ANNULLED.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ARJUN DEVJI SURTI .....Insolvent.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for Shambhuprasad Balwantray Thakore and prayed for an order in terms of the notice of motion. The notice of motion was as to why the order of adjudication made against the insolvent on 31st Oct., 1913, be not annulled.

Mr. Davar submitted that his client was a petitioning creditor of the insolvent to the extent of Rs. 386 and odd. The insolvent was a resident of Ahmedabad and was an employee on the railway there. He came here in 1913 merely for the purpose of filing his petition in insolvency. His client had no opportunity to oppose that application. Besides this Court had no jurisdiction. The insolvent ought to file his petition at Ahmedabad. Counsel read the affidavit of S. B. Thakore.

His Lordship called Arjun Devji, the insolvent, and asked him some questions. In answer to his Lordship he said that he was an engine driver on the railway and was employed at Ahmedabad. Four years back he was employed at Bombay since then he had not been employed here. His Lordship annulled the order of adjudication made against the insolvent and ordered the insolvent to pay costs of this application.

His Lordship advised the insolvent to file his petition in insolvency at Ahmedabad.

Solicitors for S. B. Thakore:—Amin & Desai.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 52.

For Speaking to the Minutes of Decree

1201-12 3-14-1276-12. Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, Khund L & M.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

382-14. Sabins & G., Bai Bablibai v. Anandrao Narayen Penker and ors., Sab. G. Moti & D. Kh. L. & M.

For Decree Absolute.

1034-13. Jehangir S. M. Co., Bhawram Mukundji v. Muncoond Dharma Bhoir. D. J. Mantri.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

1195-14. Madh. K. & C. Lalji Govindji a firm v. the Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld., Dayt F. & D.

Long Causes.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, M K R B and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

Testamentary Suits.

17-12. Little & Co. Vallabdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshowji, Teyabji D. & Co.

1-14. Dikshit & P., Narayen Vishnu Gokhale v. Dinker Vishnu Gokhale and aur., Soonderdas & Co., Ragh N. & Co.

4-14. In Person Archibald Armstrong v. William George Harrall and ors., Vachha & Co.

7-14. M. K. R. B. & Co., Shiribai widow and anr. v. the Advocate-General of Bombay, Jeh. S. M. & H.

10-14. Soonderdas & Co., Harjiwan Valji and ors. v. Premkore widow, Bhai L. & M.

16-14. Sarajmal & Co., Gangadhar Jagonath Shiradker v. Guni Naikin Mulgaokerin, Mans. H, M. & Co.

18-14. Kanga & S., Jivanji Dadabhai Dumasia v. Cowasji Khurshedji Dumasia, Patell & Er.

19-14. M. K. R. B. & Co., Ardesher Bomonji Dubash & ors. v. Darabshaw Sorabji, Gae Jeh. S. M. & H.

LONG CAUSES.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

For decree under order 34 rule 6 of C P C.

Long Causes.

257-11. Ard. H. D. & Co., Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla v. Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karam; M. K. R. B. & Co.

1376-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Ebji Oomersy a firm C. P. D'Cunha.

46-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Lalita v. Ranchordas Harivallabhdas and anr Daph F & D, Little & Co.

1150-13—Payne & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

584-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Goomaji & ors. Matu J & M.

586-14—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Thaker Khatoo Kuverji & ors Matu J. & M.

693-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar and anr. Rag W & G.

641-14—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Goorumukhrai Sukhanand a firm, M K R B and Co.

801-14—Ragh N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors. Bick M R & Co. Captain & V Sabnis.

112-14. Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji v. Ludharam Tippa Roopa, Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

12-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Gullamalli Galam Hossun v. Cassabhai Thanerbhai and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jeh. S. M. & Co., Part Heard 18-1-15.

703-14. Captain and V., Cooverji Shamji v. Karamsey Karamsey Keshowji and anr., Ardeshire H. D. & Co., Part Heard, 19-1-15.

800-14. Mulji and Th. Sunderbai Widow v. Damodar Naranji and ors., Mans. H. M. & Co., Part Heard. 19-1-15.

For Further directions and costs on Commrs. Report.

1086-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Benna Beltiji v. Kanji Mowji and anr., Edj. G. W. & Co., Little & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

209-14. Jehangir G. R. Ladkabai widow v. Navivhu widow and anr., Madh. K. & C.

732-14—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm and anr v Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

815-14—Amin and D, Maneklal Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smeth B and Co.

S C Ct 96/427-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow Dastur and Co.

53-13—Ard H D and Co, Munshi Mahomed Hasaan Muckba and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Kassum and anr, Smeth B and Co.

856-14. Pandia and Co., Ramnath Narayen and anr. v. Baburao Dinaji and ors., D. J. Mantri.

1131-13. Patell and Ez., Rahimtulla Meherally & ors. v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

350-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Ruttonbai widow v. R. D. Sethna & ors., Mulla & Mulla, Matu J. & M.

374-13 Ard H. D. & Co., Lakhmichand Damji v. R. D. Sethna & ors., Mulla & Mulla, Matu J. & M.

695-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Ruttonbai widow & ors., v. Jethabhai Nursey & ors., Matu J. & M., Mulla & Mulla.

631-14. Sm. B. & Co., Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Ranchord & anr., Madh. K. & C.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

826-14. Chitnis M. & K., Dorabji Edulji Autia, v. S. Spanion & Co., a firm.

Suits for hearing and final disposal (in Court).

LONG CAUSES.

614-13. Pandia & Co., Laxmidas Dayalji v. Haridas Narondas and ors., Rustomji & G., Ch. sd. 17-12-14.

For Hearing on Exceptions to acting Asstt. Commer's Report.

961-13. Motichand & D. Khatezabai widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Abdool Hoosein Dawoodji and anr., Jeh. S. M. & H.

LONG CAUSES.

S. C. CT. 206 8486-14. Purnanand & Co., Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

258-14. M. K. R. B. & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld., v. Motichand Rupchand & anr., Edgelow G. W. & Co.

111-14. Payne and Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation v. The Baroda Tramway Co., Ltd., Mathubhai J. & M.

170-14. Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, v. Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr., Matubhai J & M.

850-14. Payne and Co., Ebrahim Haji Siddick, v. Haji Tyeb Abdul Sutar Ahmedabadi, Motichand & D., Matubhai J. & M. Portpomment.

892-14. Little and Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation), v. Gordhandas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G. W. & Co.

832-14. Jehangir M. & S., Danoo Passoo v Balkrishna Dharma Tarya, Smetham B. & Co.

949-14. Jehangir S. M. & H., The Empire Bank, Ltd., v. Moreshwar Wasoodev and anr., Rustomji and G.

838-14. Daphtary F. and D., The New Great Eastern Spg., & Wg. Co. Ltd., and anr., v. Asswidas Sahebram a firm and anr., Soonderdas & Co.

847-14. Smetham B. & Co., Mariambai, v. Fatmabai Widow and ors., Edgelow G. W. & Co.

857-14. Nadirshaw and D. Karsondas Ladha v. Tribhowandas Hargowandas, Hiralal and Co.

8,94-14. M. B. Chothia, Oomdabai v. Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai, Nanu H. & Co.

678-11. Judah & S., Mahadeo Babaji Rane and ors., v. Vasudev Nilkani Agte & anr., Sabnis and G. Mulji & Th.

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La Hidalga	„	50	„	5 8
La Sirena	„	50	„	6 12
Nuevo Victoria	„	50	„	7 8
Grand Prix	„	50	„	9 0

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Cortado Deliciosus	per box of	50	Rs.	4 8
Londress	„	100	„	7 12
High Life in the East	„	50	„	5 0

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WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

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DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST LONDON

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Bombay Corporation meeting 3-39 p. m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

Tableaux Vivants in aid of Indo-British Institution Funds, Excelsior Theatre, 9-45 p. m.
P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English Mails due at 7 a. m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

Bombay Race, Seventh Extra meeting.
Anglo-India Empire League Christmas Tree Fete at the Indo-British Institution.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GIBBONS—Helen Victoria, on 21st January '15 at the Allbless Cama Hospital, Bombay, the dearly beloved wife of C. E. Gibbons, Chargeman, G. I. P. Ry., Matunga. Funeral this evening.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

January, 21.

21.—Transfer. No. 7818 Motor Cy. B. Breslaver, is transferred from "E" Coy. Motor Cyclist Section to the Reserve from this date.

22.—Enrolment. No. 5198 Vol. N. K. Stevenson having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy. in the rank of Corporal.

23.—Appointments. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointments in "D" Coy. with effect from 20th December 1914:—

No. 7386 Vol. S. Calmiano.
No. 7736 Vol. J. Sausman.
No. 7735 Vol. F. S. Carrapiett.
No. 7726 Vol. C. O. Strange.
No. 7401 Vol. W. M. Smith.
No. 5257 Vol. A. Almeida.
Appointed Acting Lance Corporals.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March.—"Europe United" .....Zehle.
Overture.—"Morning Noon and Night" ...Suppe.
Valse.—"Oh! Oh! Delphine" .....Caryll.
Selection.—"A Runaway Girl" .....Caryll and Monckton.
Gipsy Serenade.—"El Saludo" .....Ancliffe.
Selection.—"Veronique" .....Messager.
Two Step.—"Puppchen" .....Gilbert.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Hon. Secretary of the above Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of further contributions in aid of the Hospital, bringing the total to-date to Rs. 26,70,592-7-9.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, consideration was given to two cases in which the executive had asked the owners of wells to hermetically seal them. In one case action was stayed for six months and in the other the owner was asked to provide a trap door.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Tuesday was 67, as compared with 99 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 96 of 1915. There were no cases of plague or cholera reported during the day, but four attacks and two deaths from small-pox were registered. The total number of rats caught was 2048, out of which three were discovered to be plague stricken. Two of these were caught in Mandvi and one in Umerkhadi.

FASHIONABLE INDIAN WEDDING.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES PRESENT.

A pretty Indian wedding was solemnised yesterday afternoon when Mr. Vinodrai Vidyashankar Pattani, nephew of the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E., was married to Miss Jayant Luxmi daughter of Mr. Jatashankar Vaidya and niece of Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya at Morar Baug in the presence of a very large and fashionable gathering including their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, members of His Excellency's Executive Council, judges of the High Court, members of the Legislative Council and many other prominent citizens of Bombay.

A beautiful shamiana was erected in the compound of Morar Baug and the ceremony was performed just in the centre, thus enabling all the guests to witness the ceremony. Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by Mr. J. Crerar Private Secretary, and Captain Goldie, A.D.C., arrived in State coach and were received by Mr. P. D. Pattani and Mr. V. P. Vaidya. Mr. Pattani explained the ceremony to their Excellencies who took a keen interest in all the details. After the ceremony was over, Mr. and Mrs. Pattani presented the bride and bridegroom to their Excellencies.

After some time flowers were presented and the guests proceeded to China Baug, the spacious mansions of Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji, where a reception was held China Baug was very gaily decorated for the occasion and here the guests numbered nearly one thousand. Their Excellencies moved freely among the guests and in company of Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi and Mr. Narotam Morarji they went round the whole bungalow. Some time later, the guests adjourned to refreshments excellently served by Mongini Brothers and dispersed at a late hour after spending what was a most enjoyable evening.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STEAM VESSELS' ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Deputy-Inspector Butterfield charged Mahomed Suleman, driver, and Rama Luxmon, master of a motor launch, with plying the boat without holding certificates as driver and master respectively under section 55 of the Inland Steam Vessels' Act. Mr. Dixon, owner of the launch, was charged with allowing uncertificated men to be driver and master of the boat. Mr. Campbell, barrister, instructed by Mr. James, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., solicitors, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 18th September last, the motor boat, belonging to Messrs. Dixon and Co., collided with a lighter which was being towed by the P. and O. Company's steam launch Guicowar, and sank.

Mr. Campbell said his clients would plead guilty to the charge. They did not wish to take up the time of the Court.

The mistake in not taking out certificates arose owing to their notice not being drawn to the revised rules which were issued only three months before the occurrence. He asked the Court to inflict, a nominal fine, as the owners had suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 8,000 by the sinking of the boat, and as the required certificates had been subsequently taken.

The first and second accused were fined Rs. 10 each, and the third accused Rs. 25.

ROBBED HIS FATHER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Nayanpalli charged Ramcharan Hiralal with the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 310, belonging to his father, Hiralal Harsai, a mendicant residing in 2nd Kumbharwada.

A few days ago the accused with his parents went out to beg for alms. He told them he was feeling hungry and asked them to give him the key of their room, so that he could go home and have some food. He was given the key, and when his parents returned home he had left and the ornaments in quqestion were missing. The matter was reported to the police, and the accused, was arrested on suspicion in a 'dharamsala' at Poona. He could not account for the ornaments in his possession, and was brought down to Bombay, when his father identified the ornaments as his. He was convicted, and ordered to receive ten stripes.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Tata Raghu, aged about 35 residing at Oomercary. The deceased, who had been suffering from fever and pain in the stomach for the last five years, had often said he was tired of life. On Tuesday evening he cut his throat with a kitchen knife during the absence of his wife and sister. On her return home his sister found the deceased lying on the floor, with a wound on his neck. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he admitted having cut his throat to destroy his life. He died on Tuesday night. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MR. D. G. PADHYE.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The teachers of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalkadevi, met together on Sunday to do honour to their retiring Principal, Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A., who has been connected with the school since the last twenty years and who is leaving the school on his being appointed to be Secretary to the Joint Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality. After a group photograph of the Principal and the staff was taken the proceedings of the meeting were commenced by Mr. V. A. Padgaokar, B.A., the Senior Assistant, reading a farewell address to Mr. Padhye on behalf of the staff. Referring to Mr. Padhye's services to the school Mr. Padgaokar remarked; "Mr. Padhye joined this institution with an established reputation as a college professor and a university examiner, when this institution was in its infancy and when the A.-V. and High Schools were separately conducted and the edifice, which we occupy, not so large as we find it to-day, with a staff that could be counted on one's fingers and not with even a modest number of students. But after a painstaking assiduous work for a couple of decades we find the same institution nearly doubled in every phase."

After referring to Mr. Padhye's services during the early years of the plague epidemic when in co-operation with others he successfully organized the Hindu Fever Hospital, and to his voluntary services in connection with the census enumeration of Bombay on the last two occasions which were duly recognized by Government and the Municipality, Mr. Padgaokar went on to refer to his activities in the political life of the country, as a prominent Congressman.

After Mr. Padhye was garlanded and an address presented to him, placed in a beautiful silver casket of Cutch workmanship mounted on a silver stand resting on two antelopes, the retiring Principal replied in words suitable to the occasion. Mr. Padhye said that he felt very great regret at separation from the institution and his colleagues with whom he had worked for the last twenty years. All his assistants had proved themselves willing co-workers, and thorough gentlemen. He always regarded educational institutions as a family wherein the motive power and incentive to work was love and not fear. In his opinion there were two ways in which a work could be done and a head of an institution could get it done. The one was by regarding the institution as a family circle wherein duties were performed out of love and mutual regard and the other by regarding it as a factory where work was done according to set rules, regulations and mechanism. He had found in his life experience that work performed in the former case was more lasting and enduring and produced better results in the end, though probably less efficient in outward appearance and gloss. In conclusion, Mr. Padhye exhorted his colleagues to co-operate with Mr. Padgaokar, who, he had just then learnt, was appointed to succeed him, as loyally and conscientiously as they had done with him. He thanked his colleagues most heartily for the honour done to him and resumed his seat amidst cheers.

The gathering dispersed after light refreshments and three hearty cheers for Mr. Padhye.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND ENTRIES.

1ST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 15.

16. Mr. M. Goculdass'r ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
17. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Pension, 6 years.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

1st Entries 13.

14. Mr. Gussy's b e g North, aged.
15. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-1½, aged.
16. Zamindar of Nazergunje's b e m Miss Drake, 5 years (by wire).

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

1st Entries 16.

17. Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
18. Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca, 3 years.
19. Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, 4 years.
20. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Nakib, 6 years.
21. Mr. Gussy's ch a h Revivor, 4 years.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 9.

10. Mr. M. Goculdass's g a h Polish, 13-3.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 17.

18. Mr. R. K. Esmail's ch a h Matador, 13-3½.
19. Mr. Gussy's ch a h Wellington (late Stable Boy), 13-2¾.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1915.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

1st Entries 19.

20. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-1½, aged.
21. Zemindar of Nazergunj's b e m Miss Drake, 5 years (by wire).

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

1st Entries 19.

20. Mr. M. Goculdass'r ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
21. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Pension, 6 years.
22. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 5 years (by wire).

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

1st Entries 17.

18. Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
19. Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, 4 years.
20. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Sparrow Hawk, 5 years.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

1st Entries 33.

34. Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, 4 years.
35. Mr. Gussy's ch a h Revivor, 4 years.
36. Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai, 4 years.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

1st Entries 11.

12. Mr. M. Goculdass'r g a h Polish, 13-3.
13. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½ (by wire).

3RD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

1st Entries 13.

14. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 5 years.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

1st Entries 15.

16. Mr. Gussy's b e g North, aged.
17. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Pension, 6 years.
18. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-1½, aged.
19. Zemindar of Nazergunj's b e m Miss Drake, 5 years (by wire).

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 14.

15. Mr. M. Goculdass'r ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
16. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Pension, 6 years.

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

1st Entries 28.

29. Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca, 3 years.
30. Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
31. Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, 4 years.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

1st Entries 25.

26. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Balkan Prince, 3 years.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 20.

21. Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Chechan, 13-3.
22. Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Polish, 13-3.
23. Mr. Gussy's ch a h Wellington (late Stable Boy), 13-2¾.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 53.

54. Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Chechan, 13-3.
55. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Columbus, 13-2¾.
56. Mr. Gussy's ch a h Wellington (late Stable Boy), 13-2¾.
57. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2 (by wire).
58. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 13-3½ (by wire).

4TH DAY, SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ Miles.

1st Entries 17.

18. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-1½, aged.
19. Zemindar of Nazergunj's b e m Miss Drake, 5 years (by wire).

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

1st Entries 16.

17. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 5 years.
18. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 5 years.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

1st Entries 17.

18. Mr. Gussy's b e g North, aged.
19. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Pension, 6 years.
20. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-1¾, aged.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

1st Entries 35.

36. Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
37. Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, 4 years.
38. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3¾, aged.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

1st Entries 25.

26. Mr. Hassoon Moosa's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.
27. Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Polish, 13-3.
28. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½ (by wire).
29. Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

1st Entries 51.

52. Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3¾.
53. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Columbus, 13-2¾.
54. Mr. Gussy's ch a h Wellington (late Stable Boy), 13-2¾.
55. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2 (by wire).
56. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h. Engine, 13-3½ (by wire).
57. Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.

5TH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 19.

20. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 5 years.
21. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch e g Forfeit, aged.
22. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Pension, 6 years.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

1st Entries 16.

17. Mr. Gussy's b e g North, aged.
18. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-1½, aged.
19. Zemindar of Nazergunj's b e m Miss Drake, 5 years (by wire).

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

1st Entries 18.

19. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 5 years.
20. Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
21. Mr. Gussy's ch e m Pension, 6 years.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

1st Entries 30.

31. Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
32. Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, 4 years.
33. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Sparrow Hawk, 5 years.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile. 1 Furlong.

1st Entries 36.

37. Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
38. Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Eldorado, 3 years.
39. Mr. Gussy's ch a h Revivor, 4 years.
40. Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai, 4 years.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

1st Entries 21.

22. Mr. A. S. Oomer and Nawab Najafali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2¾.
23. Mr. M. Goculdass's g a h Polish, 13-3.
24. Mr. Gussy's ch a h Wellington (late Stable Boy), 13-2¾.

Final Entries close on Tuesday, 26th January, 1915.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The ties in the first and second rounds for the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship tournament were played here yesterday, with the following results:—

FIRST ROUND.

Lovell beat Wainwright, 7-5, 6-3.
L. S. Deane beat Smellie 6-0, 6-2.
Killery beat Lennard 6-4, 6-0.
Anees Yussuf beat Colbeck (walk over).

SECOND ROUND.

N. Deane beat S. N. Mitra 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.
Carroll beat Walker 6-0, 6-3.
Gregory beat Vaughan 6-4, 6-4.
Morgan beat Tarapore 5-7, 6-3, 8-6.
Ashar Yussuff beat D. Shallow 6-1, 6-2.
Warren beat Laing 6-0, 7-5.
L. Deane beat Lovell 6-2, 6-3.
A. Shallow beat Drury Davis 6-4, 7-9, 6-2.
Anwar Yussuf beat Holme 6-3, 6-2.
W. Dyer beat Houston (walk over).
Carr beat Gupta 5-7, 6-2, 6-0.
Shimdza beat Smith 6-0, 6-1.
Rhodes beat Linsell 6-1, 5-7, 6-1.

LATER.

In the second round of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship singles played here to-day Killey beat Annes Yussuf, 6-3.

The following are the third Round results:—

Carroll beat Gregory, 6-3, 6-4.
Ashar Yussuf beat Warren, 6-4, 6-5.
A. Shallow beat Anwar Yussuf, 6-2, 6-0.
Shunidyn beat Rhodes, 6-0, 6-2.

The following are the first round (men's doubles) results:—

Stowe and Cobbold beat Morgan and Houston, 6-2, 6-5.
Holme and Carter beat Demetrius and Andrews, 6-3, 6-2.
Drury Davies and Turnbull beat Smith and Espino, 6-0, 6-4.
Carr and Rushton beat Gopi Garga and Bannerji, walk over.
Deane and Deane beat Dyer and Durram 6-3, and 6-2.

ENGINEER SWEPT AWAY BY CURRENT.

WHILE SURVEYING AT JUNCTION OF RIVERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jtn. 20.

The "Empire" hears from Darjeeling that Mr. G. P. Robertson, Engineer of the Darjeeling Municipality, who was surveying at the junction of the Teesta and Rungit rivers in a boat in connection with the scheme for a new hydraulic power station, was yesterday swept away by the current and upset in the stream. The police and the municipal employees are still searching the stream. Mr. Robertson was a strong swimmer and hopes are still entertained for him.

DARJEELING, Jan. 20.

No news has been received of Mr. G. P. Robertson, Municipal Engineer, who was upset and swept away in the Teesta River two days ago, while surveying from a boat. A further party of Europeans left Darjeeling to-day to continue the search for him.

THE BOHEMIANS.

Last night the "Bohemians" brought to a close, one of the best entertainments we have had of recent times in Bombay. The singing of Philip Newbury, requires no eulogy, and his tendering of "Salve Dinora" from Faust was undoubtedly a triumph. But it was left to Miss Peggy Paris and Mdlle la Roche to revive amongst us memories of George Pelissier of Follies fame. We hope that this excellent Company will return to Bombay ere long and we are assured they will be accorded a "cordial welcome" back.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Maneckji D. Panday will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), the subject of the address being "Object of the Law of Karma." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The racing to-day was interesting of its kind. The attendance was quite on a par but the weather was a bit sultry. A good many well backed horses came home to-day. The following are the details:—

THIRD PONY HURDLE HANDICAP R. C.—A distance over 7 flights.

Mr. Goculdas's ORIFLAME 9-7, Hoyt 1
Mr. Tanner's CARTRIDE 9-2, Williamson 2
Mr. Donetill's TARFOOT 11-12, Mr. Roddick 3
Also Ran:—Blackwell 9-6, Rust 9-5, Bobe 8-8, Cantata 8-7.

Betting:—3 to 2 Oriflame, threes Tarfoot sixes Blackwell and Cartridge, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 26 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Re. 13 for places.

The Race.—Blackwell struck hard the first hurdle but did not fall. Cantata led from Oriflame and Cartridge, Tarfoot being last. From ¼ mile post Oriflame took up the lead and sailed in a very easy winner by 2½ lengths. Tarfoot came with a fast run, but could not quite reach Cartridge.

Time.—3mins. 34secs.

CLYDE PLATE—Six furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas's ARKANGELO 9-7, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. Evan's NAREB 8-4, Owner 2
Mr. Powel's THE FLAPPER 7-12, Kuhn ... 3
Also Ran:—Go On 9-1, May Kenley 7-1.

Betting:—1 to 6 Arkengelo, 7 to 2 Go On, sixes the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 13 and Rs. 21 for places.

The Race.—Arkengelo led from end to end winning easily by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time.—1min. 16⅕secs.

HOWRAH PLATE—Six furlongs.

Mr. Lauder's WATER COLOUR 8-13, Kuhn 1
Mr. Galstaun's OREPESA 9-5, Ferguson ... 2
Mr. Goculdas's BORGIE 7-11, Hoyt 3
Also Ran:—Hospodar 8-7, Vanity Box 9-12, Lady James 8-7, Tartania 8-7, B. Break Day 7-12, Airman 7-7, Mayfly 6-13.

Betting:—5 to 2 Orepesa, 7 to 2 Water Colour, 9 to 2 Tartania, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 56 for win and Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 43 for places.

The Race.—To a beautiful start Orepesa was the first to shew out prominently. She was followed at close quarters by Water Colour, Lady James and Hospodar. A tremendous race ensued in the straight, Water Colour just beating Orepesa by ¾ lengths, Borgie a length off third.

Time.—1min. 15secs.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLATE.—One mile.

The Kour Saheb's LE SOLEIL 8-2, Templeman 1
Mr. Bartleet's ST. ANDREWS 8-8, Hardy ... 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s KEMPION 9-5, Brown 3
Also Ran:—Folsloane 8-0, Shining Way 8-10, Royal Sim 8-4, Criton 8-4, Refresher 8-1, Lumination 7-10, Watch Tower 7-7, Soul 7-6.

Betting:—Twos Royal Sim, fours Kempion, fives Le Soleil, sixes St. Andrews, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 62 for win and Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 24 for places.

The Race.—St. Andrews led with Royal Sim, second and this position they maintained well into the straight where Le Soleil challenged them and going on won comfortably by one length. Kempion finished third, 1½ length off.

Time.—1min. 41/3secs.

ST. GEORGE PLATE—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas's GIPSY'S ADVICE 8-8, Ruiz 1
Lt.-Col. Smith's BLUSTERER 8-8, Kuhn ... 2
Mr. Thadden's LOUISE DUVAL 8-10, Ferguson 3
Also Ran:—Homebrew 9-13, I. E. 7-12, Rebuilt 7-7, Footsteps Fearless 7-6, Convent Girl 6-12, Sumb Maria 6-9.

Betting.—Evens Blusterer, fives Gipsy's Advice and I. E. longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 56 for win and Rs. 13, and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race.—The start was a bad one. Convent Girl shot out in front and was followed at some distance by Gipsy's Advice, Blusterer and Course Suval. The last three overtook the leader opposite the stands and after a great race Gipsy's Advice won by a short head, 3 lengths off third.

Time:—1min. 29 secs.

KIDDERPORE PLATE—1¼ miles.

Mr. McKerrow's ORLOFF 8-9, Templeman 1
Mr. Bartlet's SANTABARBARD 9-2, Hardy 2
Mr. Lauder's SECOND EDITION 9-2, Kuhn 3
Also Ran:—Spicy Bit 9-12, First Call 9-6, Metamac 8-9, Scotch Plaid 7-11, Kathery's 7-9, First Venture 6-8.

Betting:—Twos Orloff, threes Second Edition, fives Santababard, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 41 for win and Rs. 19, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22 for places.

The Race.—The race was a pretty one to witness and the horses keeping together. From ¼ mile Orloff took up the lead and never being headed won easily by ½ lengths, ¾ lengths between second and third.

Time.—2mins. 39secs.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

C. P. AND BERAR BRANCH.

The total subscriptions collected by the Central Provinces and Berar Branch of the Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund upto the end of December 1914 amounted to Rs. 9,67,710-2-2. The total amount promised, however, was Rs. 10,97,432-7-0.

BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 116,715-8-6; F. H. Landon, Esq., Rs. 100; "Tennis Match," Rs. 5; Mrs. A. M. Gasper, Rs. 10; Mrs. S. E. Shellim, Rs. 100; Master H. R. Christopher, Gropure, (one pice collection 2nd instalment), Rs. 7; Mrs. Lillian Fanaker, Rs. 10; Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, per the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer (final donation), Rs. 302; Fr. Francis F. Monk, St. Stephens Mission College, Delhi, Rs. 20; The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb (This is in addition to his share of the subscription sent by the members of the Byculla Club), Rs. 75; Harilal Jugganath, Esq., Rs. 100; K. R. Bomanjee Esq., C. S. (Retd.) Cambay State, Rs. 100; Mlle Simonne Chaidrou, Rs. 100; Captain C. W. Sanders, First Brahmans, School of Musketry Satara, Rs. 50 and Reginald G. J. Crisp, Esq., Rs. 5; total, Rs. 117,699-8-6.

RED CROSS GIFTS.

Return of Red Cross gifts at Bombay on 8th January, 1915, at the Alexandra Dock in charge of the Assistant Director of Medical Service, Bombay:—Indian Ten Bed Units, 42; Indian Replacement Units, 24; British Replacement Units, 12; British Miscellaneous Units, 29; Indian Miscellaneous Units, 10; Cases of Rum 50; Red Cross Bags, 20; total 187.

At No. 4 Shed, Alexandra Dock, waiting shipment by P. & O. Co:—Indian Ten Bed Units, total 300.

At war gifts depot:—British 10 Bed Units, 5; Indian 10 Bed Units, 26; British Replacement Units, 118; Indian Replacement Units, 41; Complete Hospital Units, 3; Hospital Ship Units, 2; Miscellaneous, British and Indian, 150; Red Cross Kit Bags, 510; total, 735.

Grand total in stock at Bombay on 8th January, 1915:—Units, 692; Red Cross Kit Bags, 530; total 1,222.

Estimated value:—Units, Rs. 173,000; Bags, Rs. 8,480; total Rs. 181,480.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Sir Subramanya Aiyar.

The "Punjabee":—A public life like that of Sir Subramania Aiyer cannot fail to be an object of admiration to all. And when it is borne in mind that the public activities were in this case only the outward manifestation of a life of spotless purity, of aims that were utterly unselfish, of a love of country that was genuine in the highest sense of that term, our admiration assumes the character of that reverence which we feel for men who combine the highest moral powers with intellectual powers of a high order. We feel that Lord Ampthill does not in the least exaggerate the qualities of this great Indian when he says that "he is a great gent'emen in the truest and best sense of that time honoured English word" or that "he is the soul of honour, a man who had absolutely no private ends to serve and who devoted his great abilities solely to the public good" We can only hope he will be spared for long years yet to serve his country and that he will live to adorn the Presidential chair of the Congress just as he adorned last year the chair of the Reception Committee.

How to Avoid Controversy.

"New India":—If the Government are anxious to avoid controversy they should go further than avoid the consideration of controversial topics; they should try to meet the reasonable wishes of the people in their own acts. At present no questions have cropped up on which the popular representatives will find it necessary to move resolutions, but no such guarantee can be given regarding the Budget. It is thus that in the House of Commons there was no controversial discussion on the last budget, but we should not forget that it embodied only a temporary arrangement, and involved no principle on which the two great Parties hold divergent views. Will the Indian Budget be of the same nature? To give only one instance where there may be some difference in the procedure followed in England and in India; in England they did not curtial the scale if expenditure decided upon in March last; will the same policy be followed in this country. Further, some points in last year's Indian Budget evoked very bitter opposition from the non-official members. And at least two instances, in the matter of grants for Education and Sanitation, and in the case of the expenditure on Railways, the non-official members found it essential to divide the Council. Is it not advisable that, in these two respects, the Government meet the popular representatives half way? If that is done, it should be possible to avoid all discussion on controversial topics, at least for the present year.

Mutual Co-operation.

The "Hablul Matin":—But as there is a strong feeling among the Moslems that special concessions are necessary at the present stage of their development, our Hindu fellow-countrymen should not object to its continuance for some years to come. The Moslems, on the other hand, should work with the Hindus to raise India to her proper place in the British empire. They should realise the mistake which the majority of them committed when they refrained from joining the Congress at its inception. Now, the blunder must be rectified and we are glad to find that our community has, now, rallied under the banner of the Congress. As the "Hablul Matin" served before the Congress in an all India organisation, and the Moslem League should act in harmony with it, and supplement its labours by looking after the special grievances of our community. In Industrial matters, the Hindus and the Moslems must co-operate to increase the wealth of the country. The salvation of India depends upon their co-operation. During recent years, our Hindu fellow-countrymen have started many industries. They should welcome qualified Moslems as shareholders, partners and assistants. They will find the Moslems trustworthy, active and useful. Such close connection will bring about true friendship between the two communities.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT EXAMINATION.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

In the competitive examination held in December 1914 for admission to the Indian Finance Department, the following candidates who obtained the first our places in order of merit, have been selected for appointment as probationers in the Department:—1. Mr. Rang Behari Lal, Agra College; 2. Mr. Gobinda Charan Das, University College, Calcutta; 3 Mr. K. M. Abraham, Madras Christian College; and 4 Mr. T. R. Sadasivam, Presidency College, Madras.

BENGALI VOLUNTEER FIELD AMBULANCE CORPS.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The scheme organised by Dr. Sarbadhicari and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu for the formation of a Bengali Volunteer Field Ambulance Corps for active service now has Rs. 1,50,000 collected or promised and has registered some 700 volunteers out of which 200 are to be selected to form the first unit.

WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

At the request of Mrs. Munglagauri Chunilal H. Setalvad, the Parsi Natak Mandali will give a performance of their play "The Farkdo Fituri" in aid of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, at 9-30 p.m., on the 28th instant.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
A Council of Princes and Officials. ...	7
The Cotton Situation	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINION OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 5, 7 & 8	
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Indian Troops in Flander	8
Hundred Years of Peace	8
The True Meaning of Sati	8
Tantric Conception of Cosmos	9
LEGAL NEWS ..... 4 & 5	
SPORTING NEWS	5
CORRESPONDENCE	3
COMMERCIAL ..... 3 & 4	
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 21, 1915.

A COUNCIL OF PRINCES AND OFFICIALS.

The "Pioneer" has revived the idea of a Council of Princes and urges, apparently as a recognition of the loyalty of the Ruling Chiefs in the war, the making of a beginning towards the ultimate establishment of a federal chamber which would represent not only the States, but the provinces of British India by the inclusion of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, who would sit with the Ruling Chiefs! If it is thought inexpedient at present to create a new constitutional body, says the Allahabad journal, a tentative beginning might be made by utilising the machinery of the Chiefs' College Conference, which could be called together at any time on the Viceroy's initiative, and to which any matters affecting the larger interests of the Empire, or the common interests of the States and Provinces could be referred for consideration and advice.

In this way we should have the nucleus of a federal Chamber representing the States. At first the Chamber would be restricted to advisory functions only. Later, perhaps, when sufficient time had elapsed for the machinery to run smoothly, and for any modifications to be introduced which experience should suggest—it might, for instance, be found more convenient to have a smaller Council, to which every Ruling Chief should be eligible, but to which the actual members should be elected, either for life or for a term of years, by their peers—it would be found possible to add legislative and even executive functions, strictly limited, of course, to such matters as we have shown to fall naturally within the Council's purview. But these are merely hints thrown out for consideration and discussion. The essential thing is to make a start and to give the States a recognised voice of some kind in the Government of India before it is too late.

We find nothing to agree with in all this, except in the last sentence,—and that requires a great deal of qualification. The "Pioneer" thinks that it will be an ill-requital of the loyalty and devotion in the present crisis of the Ruling Chiefs, if at the conclusion of the war substantial political concessions are made to all classes and communities in British India, while the Ruling Princes as a body, and the States under the protection of the King-Emperor are left out in the cold and "denied the political self-expression which they crave." Everyone will sympathise with that aspiration, but the "Pioneer" is mixing up two things, and, as is usual with suggestions of this kind which emanate from Allahabad, we expect that to be due to the existence of a double motive. The need of some sort of tribunal to adjust differences and questions of policy arising between the Government of India and the States is admitted. The question is admirably argued in the article written some thirty years ago by Sir David Wedderburn and recently republished as a Congress Green Book. This pamphlet we shall discuss on a future occasion. For the present we desire merely to associate ourselves with the hope that the fulfilment of the undoubted need which exists for a tribunal or assembly of this character will be included in the political readjustment of India after the war. And further than this there is justice in the contention that the Protected Princes of India should be afforded some means of making their voices heard in matters of really Imperial concern. And so long as these limits are recognised we see no difficulty in the way of providing the machinery necessary for these two purposes. But the "Pioneer" goes much further than this and suggests an assembly consisting exclusively of Ruling Princes and European officials, which, whether it acts in an advisory or legislative capacity, is apparently to exercise what authority it may possess over British India, as well as the Native States. The bad principle of, and objections to, an assembly of this kind have been frequently stated and do not need to be repeated. The "Pioneer" sneers at the Congress politicians for their alleged willingness to see the Native States left out of account in their "grandiloquent visions of self-government on Colonial lines" and accuses them of tacitly acquiescing in the prospect of the Native States being left and shut out altogether from a federation of the Empire. As a matter of fact the Congress politicians would probably warmly welcome a scheme of federation which included the Native States on self-governing lines. But it would be absurd to expect the political leaders of British India to acquiesce in a proposal which would bring the Ruling Chiefs into the scheme of Government, or at any rate the direction of policy, in British India were they have no material interests and no responsibility. And to put forward a suggestion of this kind under cover of a desire to accord the Ruling Princes and States under the protection of the King-Emperor the political self-expression which they crave is absurd. If the dream of a general federation of the States and Provinces of the whole of India is realised, the supreme assembly will have to be one, of course, in which the peoples of all the Provinces and the Governments of all the States are adequately represented. But that is looking to a very distant future. We imagine that when autonomy comes it will, in the first stage, be of a provincial character subject to strong central control. And we entirely fail to see what claims the Ruling Chiefs would have to any share in that control. For the present it is clear that their claim can go no further than for the establishment, as we have said, of a tribunal for the consideration and adjustment of questions arising between themselves and the Government of India, though no doubt it would be a highly gratifying spectacle to the sort of people represented by the "Pioneer," if the Viceroy were to have at his elbow an advisory council composed of Ruling Chiefs and officials to assist him in the direction of Imperial policy. It would be a nice conservative sort of body and an effective instrument for every kind of intrigue against the progress of popular ideals. And we have no doubt whatever as to the motives with which the proposal has been put forward.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

The recent advance in the market price of cotton brings a number of interesting points into strong relief, not the least remarkable of which is the shallow, imperfect knowledge the members of our mercantile community apparently possess with regard to the ordinary economic questions involved in the growth and subsequent barter of an important industrial commodity like cotton. As our merchants are, so to speak, up to their necks practically night and day, year in and year out, studying the great problems of distribution, growth, supply and demand etc., it would be expected, that when a grave industrial crisis supervenes like the present, we could safely rely upon their judgment to formulate the soundest methods to maintain the position as near the *statu quo ante bellum* as the circumstances would admit. In this respect we have to confess to a keen sense of disappointment with regard to the views expressed by our trade experts as to the future of cotton, at a time when a sound intelligent forecast was of almost vital importance to this country. Not only have their conclusions proved to be utterly erroneous, but the arguments upon which their conceptions were based were devoid of all foundation and apparently were mere panicky chimeras as the outcome of viewing the position in its speculative aspect, instead of as an ordinary problem in economics. When an appeal was made to Government for monetary aid to help the cotton industry to the exclusion of all others, it was so strenuously exploited in influential quarters, that one might have been excused for presuming, that unless the ready cash was instantly produced, not only the "poor" ryot, but the whole industrial fabric of the country would crumble down with a mighty crash and the entire trade of India be buried for good in the ruins. Cotton was practically valueless, and unless the financial scheme materialised and Government agreed to deplete its exchequer of countless crores, for the benefit of those who were agitating for relief, the coming new crop would probably have to be presented with the proverbial pound of tea, if it was worth gathering in at all. That was the picture. Painted in such depressing colours by artists of recognised merit and standing, the appeal attracted the serious attention of Government, and, had it not been for the protests we made in these columns, exposing not only the fallacy of the pessimistic contention submitted but also its inadmissibility in a constitutional sense, it is quite possible Government might have succumbed and the fortunate recipients of State aid would at the present moment have been having the time of their lives, reaping in huge profits to the extent of Rs. 30 to Rs.40 with public money. We have all along, both in our leading columns and our commercial reports, maintained that it was absurd to imagine, because two important countries were denied the privilege of a continuance of their textile trade by an enforced blockade, that the effects on neutral nations and those of the belligerents not suffering under the same disability, would be so disastrous as to necessitate the entire suspension of the manufacture of cotton goods. For that was the text of the gospel preached, though not actually expressed, in this way. The war has demoralized everything for the time being, not the cotton trade alone. Its appalling suddenness and magnitude at the outset paralysed and stifled all humanity as well as its industries. We are recovering from the shock and so is trade. It is a slow process and will continue to be slow. This was to be expected. But the point is, there was a community in our midst, two or three months ago, intimately associated with the priceless bearing the indispensable commodity occupies as a great world--wide economic factor, who confidently and fearlessly proclaimed, that the value of cotton, both ready and in prospect, would be so seriously depreciated, as to place it below the bare cost of production. It is certainly an extraordinary revelation and the fact irresistibly suggests, that the representations which were made to Government had their origin in a source which was loaded up to the hilt on the "long" side, and required more financial cover than their credit could conveniently command to weather the temporary crisis. If we are wrong in this surmise, it must be then abundantly clear, that our trade experts to whom we all turn in the hour of commercial trial for guidance, are sadly lacking in the rudiments of the business they profess to be conversant with. And we trust the present advance in the price of cotton will prove an object lesson to those whom it may intimately concern, to seek more independent and disinterested counsel when an occasion may arise. We are no believers in any great advance as yet in the staple, and if a price is reached and maintained, so as to relieve the existing congestion and enable holders to unload without material loss, much will have been effected. Any serious "bull" movement for which the economic condition of trade generally is not ripe, will be attended by a reaction, with the consequent fall in prices.

Notes of the Day.

The Zeppelin Raid.

The Zeppelin raid on Norfolk is evidently part of the policy of "frightfulness." It is on a par with the bombardment of Scarborough. The German press will go into ecstasies, probably, over this brilliant exploit which resulted in the dropping of a bomb on two dwelling houses and the killing of an unfortunate boy, but whether it will suffice to revive the spirits of the German people and compensate them for the failure to get to Warsaw or Calais is doubtful. The telegrams are not all clear in regard to the details of the affair. The first message, from Amsterdam, speaks of three airships returning from the West; the second, from London, mentions only one Zeppelin as having passed over Dersingham, which is half-a-mile from Sandringham House and adds that the nearest place that a bomb was thrown at was King's Lynn. The third message, however, mysteriously remarks that "the damage at Sandringham is unknown." This suggests that the first statement is not correct and that a bomb, or bombs were, after all, dropped on Sandringham. Apparently the Censor has been at work, and, as usual is not doing his job very intelligently.

The Object of the Raid.

It would have been regarded in Germany as a tremendous achievement, we suppose, if a Zeppelin could have succeeded in dropping a bomb on Sandringham House while the King and Queen were staying there, for that presumably was the chief object of the raid into Norfolk. Fortunately the visit was belated, their Majesties having left several hours before the appearance of the German aircraft, so the gallant and chivalrous airmen had to be content with the bag of one small boy. It is notable that, whereas the raids of British and French aircraft into Germany have been, on every single occasion, carried out with a definite and legitimate object,—the destruction of airsheds, railway communications or fortifications,—the visits of German airships or aeroplanes whether to Paris, or, as now, to England have generally been marked by the killing and wounding of non-combatants, —usually women or children. On former occasions it was possible to suppose that this was accidental, and that the bombs which killed non-combatants in the streets were intended for railway stations. But what possible military object of a legitimate nature could be achieved by the dropping of bombs on King's Lynn?

British Reinforcements in Belgium.

The announcement that thousands of inhabitants have returned to their homes at Ypres, the news of which is telegraphed from Amsterdam is a conclusive indication of the fact that the British have completely consolidated their position in this area and are dominating the opposing forces. The same telegram says that many fresh British troops have arrived and are waiting for better weather before assuming the offensive. These are probably Territorials and Reserves, but it is now getting on for six months since the commencement of recruiting for the first new army and from now onward there will be a constant stream of reinforcements from England which will not cease until the war is over. Reports that we have received from time to time have spoken of the rapid progress in training of the units of the new armies and of the favourable impression created by their work as they have passed from stage to stage of their training. It is probable that the reinforcements now arriving in Flanders are waiting not merely for the weather, but until their numbers are such as to make the success of a forward movement fairly certain.

Italy and The War.

Everything that happens in a neutral country seems to be interpreted as an indication of imminent intervention in the war. "The magnificent public generosity and patriotic solidarity in the face of the earthquake," says a Reuter telegram from Rome, "are regarded as proofs that Italy is anxious to emerge quickly from the distress problem and concentrate her attention on future eventualities." What nonsense! This is not the first time that the Italians have displayed magnificent public generosity and patriotic solidarity in the face of a great national disaster, and only the ingenuity of a correspondent anxious to telegraph sensational news could twist such a natural demonstration of the people over a great misfortune, like the recent earthquake, into an indication that Italy is about to enter the war. As for the statements of the newspapers that at any moment Italy may be surprised by great events and must be prepared, the Italian press, naturally enough, have been saying that ever since the war began. The position in regard to Italy's attitude towards the war, it seems to us, is much the same as it was before the earthquake. No one knows at what moment she may be provoked into joining the war, or do so as a deliberate act of policy. But, we think, if the later case were in the minds of her statesmen, they would have acted long ago.

Roumania's Preparation.

The case of Roumania is different, and we can well believe the report that she is seriously preparing to open a campaign in three weeks time. People who have discussed the possibility of Roumania joining Austria and Germany do not seem to have remembered or realised her bitter hatred of Hungary and the impossibility of the Roumanian people ever becoming the allies of the Hungarians. For years Roumania has watched the tyranny of the Magyars over the Roumanian population in Hungary with ever-growing anger, and the Roumanians would be more than human if they could resist the temptation of joining in the defeat of Hungary when the favourable moment arrives. Besides, as we have often pointed out, Roumania has so many interests in the settlement of new boundaries that will take place after the war that it is essential to her to be able to take part in the *post-bellum* conferences with the standing of a successful belligerent; otherwise she would be forced to accept what the Allies, with the voice of Russia predominating, chose to give her. It remains to be seen, however, whether Roumania's example, if she does join the war, will be followed by others.

Passive Resistance Movement in South Africa.

We have received the "Golden Number" of "Indian Opinion" of 1914, which is practically a souvenir of the history of the Indian passive resistence movement in South Africa from 1906 to 1914. The number, which is copiously illustrated, is a complete synopsis of the eight years' struggle for redeeming the rights of the South African Indians. The volume also contains some very interesting extracts, such as Count Tolstoy on Passive Resistance, and Lord Gladstone on the Indian Settlement, besides original articles by the Rev. Charles Phillips, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Dr. A. H. Gul and the Rev. John Howard. The leading article on "The Great Central Figure" is from the pen of Mr. A. Chessel Piput and refers, naturally, to the services rendered by Mr. Gandhi, whose "every action of life has been performed," says the writer, "in the service of that Divine Essence that has so profoundly permeated his own being,—from the grinding of wheat in his own home to the planting of fruit trees, the teaching of little children, or the writing of "Hind Swaraj." "The last task, as we know now," says the writer, "was taken to show the basic similarity of civilisation the world over and the stupidity of the barriers of luxury erected by the modern industrial civilisation of the West, that instantly separate man from man and make him a senseless machine-drudge and that threaten to invade that holy motherland that stands in his eyes for the victory of spirit over matter."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Delhi to-day. The departure from Delhi and the arrival at Bombay will be private. The party accompanying his Excellency will be the Hon. A. Hardinge, and Sir Valentine Chirol, (after arrival in Bombay) Sir James Dubouley, Lieut.-Col. Sir James Roberts, Major Mackenzie, Military Secretary, the Hon. Captain W. L. Graham, Capt. J. O. C. Hasted and Captain W. A. Brown.

Sir Valentine Chirol arrives in India by Saturday's mail steamer.

On the return of Sir George Roos-Keppel this month from combined leave Mr. O. S. Donald, officiating Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will revert to his substantive appointment of Resident in Waziristan. Mr. Copeland will continue to hold the post of Political Agent Wana.

The ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a deputy chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. M. N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ld.

UNITED BALKANIA.

FREE POLAND, FINLAND, CAUCASIA AND SIBERIA.

The following letter has been received by Mr. R. J. Kelly, K.C., from Prince Kropotkin, the celebrated Russian exile in England:—

Permit me to express to you my best thanks for your kind letter and most kind wishes of a resurrection of Russia and the Slavs altogether.

I am quite sure that all the smaller nationalities which have hitherto been oppressed by the larger nationalities, when they are free to develop their own lines of thought, art and political growth, will most certainly bring into the common treasury of the world their own most precious features, which they cannot show so long as they are oppressed by a bigger nationality.

When I read the appeal to the Poles addressed by the Chief Commander of the Russian Army tears came in my eyes. I knew that these were promise made under the menace of the Polish legions armed by Austria; I knew—a lifelong experience taught me—that there is a long way between promise and realisation; I knew all that and much more than that—the manifold obstacles in the way—but the public recognition of a crime committed 150 years ago, which had weighed as a death load upon three generations of the Russian fighters for freedom, and which it was promised would weigh no more upon the coming generation—this public recognition alone was the beginning of a new Russian conscience, which might be crushed once more; but its leaven would work. The same for the South Slavs and for all nationalities oppressed in Europe. When the last Balkan War had shown the inner powers of the South Slavs, I greeted in it the disintegration of the Turkish Empire, which would be followed by the disintegration of the three other empires—Austria, Russia, and Germany—so as to open the way for two, three, or more federations.

A South Slavonic Federation—the Balkan United States—would be followed by a free Poland, free Finland, free Caucasia, free Siberia, federated for peace purposes.

You are right. We are on the eve of great events in Europe.

BERLIN IN CANADA.

There is a Berlin in the province of Ontario, Canada, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, of which 12.000 are Germans or of German descent. The Chairman of their Patriotic Fund has wired to Lord Kitchener £19.000, and says:—"Our German people wants to see militarism in Germany smashed, and the German ptople set free to establish a greater and better Germany. All subscribers will duplicate again if needed, Canada would welcome several million German immigrants with open arms to live under the best Government of the world. We are with you." Lord Kitchener replied:—"I congratulate you and those working with you on the response to your appeal."

The outturn of sugar in Mauritius in 1914 is put officially at 268,080 tons, as against a forecast in April last of 271.690 tons. This establishes a record, the highest production hitherto having been 252,000 tons in 1909. Half the crop was purchased for the British Government soon after the outbreak of the war, the higher grade white sugar being taken. The embargo against export was still in force at the end of October, but it was hoped that permission would be given to ship the cheaper kinds of sugar. The planters, it was said, were quite prepared to sell the second half of the crop to Government.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

A ZEPPELIN IN ENGLAND

BOMB DEMOLISHES HOUSES.

FRESH BRITISH TROOPS IN BELGIUM.

LOSS OF FRENCH SUBMARINE.

A Zeppelin passed over Dersingham, half a mile from Sandringham. A bomb was thrown at Heacham and one at King's Lynn, which demolished houses burst in doors and shattered the furniture. It passed within half a mile of Sandringham, where the King and Queen had been staying the day previous.

An Amsterdam message states the situation at Ypres is evidently becoming more satisfactory and thousands of inhabitants have returned to their homes. Many fresh British troops have arrived and are waiting for better weather to assume the offensive.

The French submarine Saphir, which was posted on watch near the Dardanelles is reported to have been sunk.

The Italian newspapers say that any moment the country may be surprised by great events and warn Italy she must be prepared and must act, or she may be isolated.

A Paris communiqué says that a snowstorm in Belgium where there has been intermittent cannonading. There has also been snow at Arras where the Allies' heavy artillery has on several occasions silenced the enemy's batteries. Artillery duels have taken place at Rheims.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.

An official announcement says:—Engagements of secondary importance occurred on the 17th and 18th instant between the right bank of the Vistula and the Warsaw-Mlawa railway.

More serious fighting took place at the village of Konopka where the enemy's heavy artillery was silenced.

The German offensive at Dobrzine was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

The Germans on the left bank of the Vistula bombarded on the 17th the Russian positions at Vishegorod and Vitkovitze.

INCREASED FOOD PRICES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Mr. Runciman is inquiring into the freight charges and their relation to the increased food prices.

EARTHQUAKE IN SHILLONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLING, Jan. 20.

An earthquake took place here at about eleven o'clock last night followed by slighter shocks in the early morning. Slight damage to a few buildings is reported.

The prize ship Australian, which has been lying in the Colombo harbour for the past five months, has been bought by the British India Steam Navigation Company. The price has not transpired.

ZEPPELIN'S RAID NEAR SANDRINGHAM.

BOMB DROPPED AT HEACHAM.

ZEPPELIN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

PASSES HALF A MILE FROM SANDRINGHAM.

ONE BOY KILLED AND 3 INJURED AT KING'S LYNN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20, 5-50 a.m.

At two o'clock this morning three German airships passed over Hellum, Vlieland and Tercholling returning from the west.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A Zeppelin passed over Dersingham, half a mile from Sandringham House, but the nearest place that the bomb was thrown at, was Heacham, near Hunstanton in the street.

A bomb was also thrown at King's Lynn where houses were demolished and all the front doors burst in. The furniture was scattered.

The report that a Zeppelin had been brought down at Hunstanton is not confirmed.

The King and Queen left Sandringham yesterday and arrived in London soveral hours before the appearance of the hostile aircraft.

LATER.

Two houses were demolished and one damaged at King's Lynn. A boy was killed and three persons were injured. The damage at Sandringham is unknown. Special constables in London have been called out in view of an air raid.

King's Lynn is a seaport of Norfolk at the mouth of the Great Ouse, 48 miles W N W of Norwich and 99 N by E of London.

Hunstanton is a watering place of Norfolk on the Wash, 18 miles N E of King's Lynn.

Sandringham is three miles from the sea and 7½ miles N N E of King's Lynn.

FIGHTING IN GERMAN WEST AFRICA.

UNION TROOPS OCCUPY SWAKOPMUND.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Reuter's correspondent reports from Swakopmund that the Union troops entered the town on the morning of the 14th inst. Prior to the occupation the enemy exploded land mines apparently for the purpose of checking our advance. Two British soldiers were killed thereby.

The buildings in the town are intact, but the condensing plant in the electric station and the telegraph instruments have been destroyed. All foodstuffs were removed, but a quantity of useful machinery and tools were left.

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.

General Baron von Ompteda has been killed.

Prince Joachim, who was wounded in September, has recovered and is fighting in Poland.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The French Deputies are drafting a petition to the Norwegian Storthing to award the Nobel Prize for Peace to the Belgian people.

SWEARING BY LIGHTED CAMPHOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

The practice of swearing by the use of lighted camphor is still in vogue in the Civil Courts of Malras.

To-day in a suit which came on before His Honour Sir V. C. Desikachariar at the Small Cause Court, the plaintiff, a Hindu, agreed to relinquish a portion of his claim for house rent provided the two defendants took their oath by means of lighted camphor that that portion of the claim was not due as alleged by them. Two pieces of camphor were then lighted and the two defendants took their oath and extinguished the burning camphor whereupon the plaintiff gave up his claim for the portion sworn to be not due and a decree was passed accordingly.

A stock of camphor is kept in the Courts for this purpose.

SITUATION AT YPRES.

INHABITANTS RETURNING HOME.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH BRITISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.

Heavy gunfire has been renewed on the Yser.

The situation at Ypres is evidently becoming more and more satisfactory and thousands of inhabitants have returned to their homes.

Many fresh British troops have arrived and are waiting for better weather before assuming the offensive.

SNOWSTORM IN BELGIUM.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADING.

PARIS, Jan. 19.

A communiqué says:—Complete calm prevails in the Soissons sector. We have captured fresh works in Bois le Pretere.

LATER.

A communiqué says:—

A snow-storm has occurred in Belgium where there has been intermittent cannonading. There has also been snow at Arras where our heavy artillery has on several occasions silenced the enemy's batteries.

There has been a somewhat lively action at La Boiselle but the enemy has not renewed his attacks.

The bombardment of Saint Paul and Soissons was not followed by an infantry attack.

Artillery duels have taken place at Rheims.

In Bois le Pretre we now occupy five hundred meters of German trenches.

A snowstorm has occurred in the Vosges and artillery has been active especially at Bandesapt and Thann.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Paris evening communiqué said there was no incident of importance to record.

NO FRATERNISING AT CHRISTMAS.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A letter from a private in the 2nd Coldstreams says:—There was no fraternising between us and the Germans at Christmas. We had a terrible fight from December 22nd to Christmas night. Following our capture of trenches, the Germans found it impossible to expel us by bombs so they broke a great dyke on December 23rd and tried to drown us. The water was four feet deep. The Germans attacked us by night for four hours but retired beaten. The only thing that worried us was the fate of the poor wounded who were drowned and it was impossible to save them. The third battalion arrived on December 24th, feverishly dug trenches and relieved us.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S PROTEST.

RIGHTS OF BELGIAN PRIESTS VIOLATED

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.

Cardinal Mercier has sent a letter to the priests of his diocese protesting against the acts of Germans in forcing an entrance into the vicarages, seizing his pastoral letter and threatening punishment if it was read, violating the Cardinal's dignity in detaining him and violating the rights of the priests and himself. He congratulates the priests on doing their duty.

EARTHQUAKE AT BELFORT.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

An earthquake shock was felt at Belfort at half past ten on Monday evening. The damage was slight.

MISSING FRENCH SUBMARINE.

REPORTED TO BE SUNK.

ON WATCH NEAR THE DARDANELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Jan. 19.

The French submarine Saphir, which was posted on watch near the Dardanelles on January 15th, has not rejoined her squadron.

According to foreign newspapers, she is said to have been sunk and the Turks are believed to have picked up part of her crew.

MINES IN THE SCHELDT.

DUTCH NAVAL LAUNCH BLOWN UP.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.

A Dutch naval launch has been blown up by a mine in the Scheldt. Five were drowned.

TWO STEAMERS WRECKED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Sunderland steamer, George Royle, has been wrecked on the Sheringham shoal. The crew of twenty were drowned.

The steamer Penabth, River Plate to Hull, with a cargo of maize struck the shoal at Sheringham in blinding snow and sleet. Twenty-one were drowned.

The Sheringham shoal is situated on the East Coast of England, a few miles West of Cromer.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 19

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. Quartley, Lancasters.

Captain O. Pemberton, Munster Fusiliers.

Lieut. Lord C. Worsley, Horse Guards

BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. C. E. Parker, Shropshire Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. W. Douglas-Jones, Artillery.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. H. Morgan, Rifle Corps.
Captain F. Heneker, Leinsters.
Captain V. Watkins, Monmouths.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW MISSING.

Lieutenant Hoare, 15th Hussars.
Lieutenant Whittle, 15th Hussars.

BELIEVED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. Gillespie, Gordons.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Captain A. O'Caroll, Medicals.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The following are the officers' names in the fifty-first list of casualties from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

58th Rifles:—Jemadar (previously Havildar) Karimkhan.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN ENGLAND.

2-9th Gurkhas:—Jemadar Kishen Bahadur Adhikari.

WOUNDED.

41st Dogras:—Jemadar (previously Havildar) Bhawani Singh; Jemadar (previously Havildar) Radha.

2-3rd Gurkhas:—Jemadar Gadal Singh Gurung.

MISSING (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED.)

1-1st Gurkhas:—Jemadar Lalbir Thapa.

2-4th Gurkhas:—Jemadar Hira Gurung.

MISSING.

125th Rifles:—Jemadar Fazaldad.

2-2nd Gurkhas:—Jemadars (previously Havildars) Suba Sing Gurung and Manbahadur Gurung.

SICK IN HOSPITAL.

32nd Lancers:—Lieutenant V. H. Smith (convalescent).

19th Lancers:—Lieutenant-Col. A. G. Medley.

(WOUNDED AND INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.)

129th Baluchis:—Jemadar (previously Havildar) Lal Sher and Masud Khan.

ITALY'S WARNING.

POSSIBLE ISOLATION.

"MUST BE PREPARED AND MUST ACT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, Jan. 19.

The magnificent public generosity and patriotic solidarity in the face of the earthquake are regarded as proofs that Italy is anxious to emerge quickly from the distress problem and concentrate her attention on future eventualities.

It is not believed that the visitation will influence the political situation.

The newspapers say that at any moment Italy may be surprised by great events and utter the warning that Italy must be prepared and must act, or she may find herself isolated.

VICEROY'S WAR DESPATCH.

LA BASSEE HELD WITH GREAT TENACITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 18th January:—"From the west nothing especially important has been reported. The activity near Soissons seems now chiefy by artillerr. Near Perthes the French advance continues. Progress has been made also on the extreme left near Nieuport, while near Capency the enemy occupied a portion of the trenches and lost 15. The report of the capture of La Bassee is not confirmed. The "Times" cofrespondent in France reports that no important change has taken place there for nearly a month. It is a salient of great importance strategically, covering the communications to the Oise and the Aisne, and it is held by the enemy with great tenacity. Both sides there now are at a standstill, stuck in the mud and the assault on the trenches even across the narrow space is impossible.

The French newspapers describe the French retirement from the north side near Soissons as due to the collapse of pontoon bridges owing to the swollen river, making the position of the troops on the far side, who lacked ammunition very precarious. The importance of the French retention of St. Paul on the north side of the Aisne is emphasised.

The Russians are still progressing favourably on the right bank of the lower Vistula and dislodged the enemy from a village three miles west of Sierpe. The Germans made further determined attacks on the left bank of the Vistula and desperate bayonet fighting is taking place, but the total result is that one trench of the one advanced company has been captured by them.

In the far south the Russians advance guards pushed forward from Bukovina into the Carpathians and captured Kirli Basa Pass, leading to Transylvania.

In the Caucasus the Russians again defeated the Turks having exterminated the 11th Army Corps at Karaurgan.

From Cairo it is reported on authority that refugees from Syria state that the the Turkish army told off for the invasion of Egypt will probably display both bravery and incapacity and determination with defective organisation. Many soldiers are actually starving through want of proper arrangements, though food is plentiful. The feeling between German officers and the Turks is reported bad and the Germans fear that if the Turks were unsuccessful in crossing the Canal they will turn on them.

A published statement shows that 180 British Peers are now serving his Majesty's Forces.

RUSSIA HONOURS SIR JOHN FRENCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Times" states that the third class of the Russian Military Order of St. George has been conferred on Sir John French.

STATUS OF EGYPTIANS IN ENGLAND.

According to a notification of the Home Department now that the suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is terminated, Egyptians in England cease to be alien enemies, though they do not become British subjects. They are henceforth subject only to those provisions of the restriction order which relate to "aliens other than alien enemies." They are not required to register with the police unless they reside in a prohibited area.

A contribution of Rs. 50,000 to the Red Cross Ambulance which has been made by Shaikh Sir Maubarak Bin-Subah, Shaikh of Koweit, has been warmly acknowledged by the Viceroy.

"DOOMED TO SURE DEFEAT."

WORLD AGAINST GERMAN VICTORY.

TO BE CALLED TO STERN ACCOUNT.

In a very remarkable leading article, the "New York Times" says that Germany's struggle can only postpone but not alter the fatal decree.

Germany is doomed to sure defeat. Bankrupt in statesmanship, overmatched in arms, under the moral condemnation of the civilised world, befriended only by Austria and Turkey, two backward-looking and decaying nations, desperately battling against the hosts of three Great Powers to which help and reinforcements from States now neutral will certainly come should the decision be long deferred, she pours out the blood of her heroic subjects, and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones, but cannot alter, the fatal decree.

THEIR WATERLOO?

The doom of the German Empire may yet become the deliverance of the German people if they will be-times but seize and hold their own. Leipzig began and Waterloo achieved the emancipation of the French people from the bloody, selfish, and sterile domination of the Corsican ogre. St. Helena made it secure. Sedan sent the little Napoleon sprawling, and the statesmen of France instantly established and proclaimed a Republic. Will the Germans blindly insist on having their Waterloo, their Sedan—and their St. Helena, too? A million Germans have been sacrificed; a million German homes made desolate. Must other millions die and yet other millions mourn before the people of Germany take into the court of reason and human liberty their appeal from the Imperial military caste that rushes them to their ruin?

GERMANY'S MILITARY BLUNDERS.

Germany literally forced an alliance for this war between England and Russia, two Powers often antagonistic in the past, and having now no common interest save the curbing of Germany. The terrible misjudgment of the General Staff hurled Germany headlong into the pit that incompetent diplomacy had prepared. The Empire went to war with three great nations able to meet her with forces more than double her own. Then the worth of that iron military discipline and of the forty years of ceaseless preparation to which Germany had sacrificed so much of the productive power of her people was put to the test. Again the colossal Imperial machine broke down.

It was not through incompetence. The German Army was magnificent in its strength and its equipment. It was overmatched; it had attempted the impossible. That was the fatal blunder. The first rush upon Paris was intended to be irresistible. That was the plan of the General Staff. France crushed, Russia could be sent about her business. It was not irresistible. It was checked. It was repulsed. When the invaders were driven back from the Marne to the Aisne and the Belgian frontiers Germany's ultimate defeat was registered in the Book of Fate and heralded to the watching world.

There is within the German view an even more sinister portent. The world cannot, and will not, let Germany win in this war. With her dominating all Europe peace and security would vanish from the earth. Two months ago the world only dimly comprehended Germany; now it knows her thoroughly. So if England, France, and Russia cannot prevail against her, Italy with her two millions, the sturdy Hollanders, the Swiss, hard men in a fight, the Danes, Greeks, and the men in the Balkans will come to their aid to make sure the work is finished once and for all. For their own peace and safety the nations must demolish that towering structure of militarism in the centre of Europe that has become the world's danger, if not its greatest menace.

"The only possible ending of the war is through the defeat of Germany. Driven back to her Rhine strongholds, she will offer a stubborn resistance. Even with the Russians near or actually in Berlin she would fight on.

FUTILITY OF FURTHER SACRIFICE.

But why should the German people make further sacrifice of blood to save the pride and the shoulder-straps of German officialdom? It means a million more of battlefield graves; it means frightful additions to the bill of costs and to the harshness of the terms. Since the more dreadful ending is plain to the view, why not force the better ending now?

But this is revolution. That may be so. Call it so. Definitions are useful; they are not deterrent. Is there in all history and record of a whole people rising against their rulers in the midst of a great war? Let historians answer that question. Is it conceivable that the loyal German people, made one by their love of the Fatherland and devoted to the accomplishment of Imperial ideals, could be stirred to revolt while still unconquered? That concerns prophets. We are concerned neither with precedents nor prophecy. We have aimed here to make clear the certainty of Germany's defeat and to show that if she chooses to fight to the bitter end her ultimate and sure overthrow will leave her bled to exhaustion, drained of her resources. . . . . .

There is no people on earth more worthy to enjoy the blessings of freedom than the Germans. Germany has taken her place in the very front of civilisation. Freed from the double incubus of Imperialism and militarism, the German genius would have a marvellous development.

But the headstrong, misguided, dangerous rulers of Germany are going to be called to stern account, and the reckoning will be paid by the German people just in proportion as they make common cause with the blindly arrogant ruling class.

INDIAN TROOPS IN FLANDERS.

A VISIT TO THE TRENCHES.

THE ENTHUSIASTIC GURKHA.

A gentleman who recently had occasion to visit North-West Belgium on business has given the following interesting account of his experiences to the "Daily Telegraph."

"Would you like to go next door and have tea with our Indian allies?" my Belgian host asked me one afternoon. What a question! You might as well ask, Would a blind man like to see? Does a duck like water?

What my friend called "next door" (à coté) proved to be a good twelve miles by automobile over a most wretched road, and through I forget how many double, treble, and multiple sentinels. The road, as usual, had water on both sides and was hardly wide enough for two carriages to pass each other. That there are not more accidents these days is a wonder to me. All credit to the Belgian chauffeurs.

To pass a French or Belgian sentry is hard enough, but when you run up against the British lines you begin to get a feeling as if your very bones were being searched for German antecedents. On reaching the British lines we were met by six Tommies, who seemed suddenly to rise out of the ground, their rifles against their hips, bayonets pointing upwards. When our car had stopped an officer approached, opened the door of the limousine, and saluted.

My escort leaned over and whispered the password, but if we thought that that sufficed to open the way we had another "think" coming. After having given us a thoroughly British searching look, something like a ten thousand candle searchlight from a British battleship turned on a tiny fishing yawl, he asked all sorts of questions—the place we were coming from, going to, the name of the officer we intended to visit, number of his regiment, he wanted to see our passes, and whatnot. Then the chauffeur's papers were examined. His description was compared with the original, the number on the permit with that on the car. Then a last survey of the "tout ensemble" and at last a wave of the hand, and "All right." The six Tommies dropped their rifles and freed the road.

This little formality was repeated with more or less—usually more, rarely less—variation fifteen times over a distance of less than seven miles. After that trip I quite agreed with the British officer's remark, in answer to my compliment about their watchfulness: "If any German passes through our rings of iron and steel, well, by Jingo, he has earned it!"

IN TIME FOR TEA.

We passed through a number of small villages, all crowded with British soldiers of all branches of the service. Here and there we heard familiar English melodies and more than once the British classic—at least, as such it is considered by the Allies—"It's a long way to Tipperary." Invariably they saluted the Belgian flag, which was conspicuously displayed near the radiator of our car.

But there comes an end to everything, even a seven-mile motor ride through the British lines. About four in the afternoon we reached our destination, the little village of——, and were received with a warm British welcome, and the traditional, "You are just in time for tea." How often have I heard that greeting, I wonder? Go to any part of the globe, and call on an Englishman, be it in his luxurious Indian Government House at Calcutta, Simla, or Bombay, or his bungalow in the hills; on a God-forgotten little sheep station in Western Australia, 500 miles from everywhere or perhaps in bungalow on his orange farm in sunny California; on a shabby Chinese makeshift houseboat on the Yangtse Kiang; or "home," in one of the shires some crisp November afternoon after a good day's run with the hounds, when the cheerful fire in the hall bids you to enter—in short, never mind where, but if it is any time between four and six, you, the visitor, perhaps the stranger, will always be greeted with the magic words: "You are just in time for tea." The Britisher takes his customs with him wherever he goes, and that perhaps explains the size of his Empire.

I trust I may be pardoned for this digression. It was prompted by a reflection, a thought that comes from the heart.

Our British hosts are in second line, and about half a mile behind the trenches. Six of them shared one large room in a farmhouse. What struck me first of all on entering was a pile of clothes which made the room look more like an old clothes shop than anything else. Ciel! I never saw so many coats, sweaters, blankets, macintoshes, comforters, flannel shirts, even dressing gowns, together in one place in my life. There was enough, it seemed to me, to outfit a whole company for a North Pole expedition.

THE "OLD CLOTHES SHOP."

"Come and spend a night in our trenches," replied one of the officers, in answer to my remark about the "old clothes shop," "and you'll understand the reason why."

One of the subalterns did the fetching, carrying, and cooking evidently. The round table was cleared of a number of papers and official-looking documents. From the corner of the room appeared a long roll, which proved to be a white wax cloth. It was evidently a product of the country. It had a wide red border consisting of hundreds of little red circles, and inside each circle printed "Bon appetit." Cups and saucers there were none, but after one has drunk champagne out of tin cups, you can take and enjoy anything in them.

The pile of clothes evidently held more things than met the eye. Several trips to and fro produced in turn a tin of biscuits, a box of sardines, a pot of marmalade, a small jar of paté de foie gras, a tin of condensed milk, and a huge loaf of bread. Another of the subalterns started making sandwiches.

Light was given by four candles placed in the necks of empty bottles and an old beef tin. Need I say that the tea was excellent. The dash of rum added a Russian flavour to it; in fact, as one of our hosts took the trouble to explain, it was added "largely in honour of our Russian ally."

Voilà! our tea, and neither the Carlton nor the Ritz could have improved on the taste.

"Come and have a look at our chaps," suggested the senior officer after each of us had sipped more than one cup of the delicious brew. "Some of them are presently going forward into the lines to relieve the —— Company. We followed him into the yard of a neighbouring large farm, and there, by the dim lights of smouldering wood fires and camp lanterns, I saw for the first time the Indian troops, the Gurkhas, on European soil. How quaint and fantastic they looked, those lithe, little brown men, with their strange Eastern headgear, their small brown hands stretched out over the fire, in front of which many of them were squatted Eastern fashion!

A TRANSACTION IN BLANKETS.

But how plump they all looked. Some of them seemed to be as broad as they were tall. When I looked closer I found why. Everyone of them must have had about three or four coats on, beside a blanket wound round the body from right shoulder to left hip. They had prepared themselves for a cold night in the advanced trenches. "It is not so much the cold they mind," explained our officer guide; "they all come from the Punjab, and are used to weather much colder than this, it's the dampness of this country they do not like."

Some of them stood round a fire, and were negotiating a temporary loan of blankets from some Tommies. The established charge seemed to be sixpence a night. The money came forth out of the very depths of their clothes or their turbans. I guarantee that their saving banks are pickpocket proof. Like everything else these days, every bit of money was thoroughly scrutinised, especially the six-penny bits. Bending low over the fire, the recipient turned it over several times, looked at it carefully, and finally tested it with his teeth. If the examination had proved satisfactory the blanket was handed over, together with much gratuitous fatherly advice to keep it out of the mud, water, barbed wire, &c., and, whatever might happen, to see that no German got hold of it. A grim of satisfaction lighted up the Indians' faces, and with their newly acquired extra blankets, tucked under their arms or wound around their necks, they rejoined their comrades.

Half of the force going forward was to consist of Highlanders. How funny they looked, with their half-aprons over their kilts, making the front part khaki-coloured and leaving the back part the usual plaid. "Have a khaki kilt all round? Why, sir, never. Nobody would be able to tell what regiment we belonged to, and why have khaki behind? Those bally Germans never see our backs anyhow." This was the answer I received from one of the men, in reply to a suggestion.

"SO SPLENDIDLY FUNNY."

In one corner of the farmyard, round a fire, sat a number of young Highlanders, busily occupied with rubbing their bare knees and legs. "What is the matter with them," I asked the officer, "are they cold or hurt?"

"Well," smilingly replied our guide, "perhaps you might call it "hurt." You see, they only arrived yesterday; they are a new draft, and some of the older men to-day have been making fun of their white-skinned knees and legs. This gave one of the older fellows an opportunity to sell them a certain concoction of grease and oil, which is guaranteed to "give yer legs the colour of an Indian veteran in five minutes, for only threepence." The old fellow has been doing a thriving business all day long. Besides, it seems to give satisfaction, as it stains the skin, and before it is worn off the life and weather here will have done their part."

My Belgian friend shook his head, smiled, and exclaimed, "Oh, those English" (meaning British), "they are so splendidly funny."

The little Gurkhas watched us with great interest, and the Belgian officer attracted their special attention. Whenever he came near them, they made a little salaam, a slight wave with both hands and a short bow, at the same time saying, in their inimitable soft accent, "Bonjoo, Bonjoo." Others were less pacific in their expressions. Several of them, when we passed, pointed towards the front; then, while making a movement of cutting off a head, they whispered, with an ill-boding expression for the enemy in their eyes, "Muda! Muda!" (To death, To death!). No wonder the Germans are mortally afraid of them.

"They are fine fellows," said our companion; "they have only one fault—once they are let loose you cannot hold them any more. It is till their death or the enemy's."

SNIPING.

Meanwhile, during our little tour we heard the cracking of the rifles near by and the racket of the machine-guns at regular intervals. "Nothing serious," the officer remarked, "just a bit of sniping in the dark." Hardly had he uttered the last words when, through the gates of the farmyard, there entered slowly a number of men carrying stretchers. Following our officer, we soon came face to face with one of those small processions which, although one meets hundreds of them in a day within the firing-lines, always keep their sinister significance in the feeling of proximity of suffering, death, and bereavement.

The stretcher-bearers placed their sad loads round the fires while waiting for the motor-ambulances to come up. One tall, pale-faced Highlander was taken off the stretcher and placed in the rear. It needed no doctor to see that he was already beyond help.

"Huh!" exclaims our officer, "another one gone. Poor chap! It's ——, of the —— Highlanders. He was a good man." Then, bending over him, he took from the soldier's coat pocket a letter and a little worn notebook. The letter was addressed to somebody up North. From the pages of the notebook protruded a little bunch of dry flowers.

"A memory of his country," the officer explained to us. "We call it "heather," "white heather," and it brings luck. It's essentially Scottish; I think you would find few Highlanders here who do not carry a little spray of it. This and their bagpipes are the two things which recall to them most vividly their home among the glens and valleys of Scotland."

During the last discourse the officer's voice had noticeably lost some of its firmness, its British matter-of-factness, and his eyes seemed to have lost some of their coldness. Presently he produced from one of his pockets a leather case, from which he took an envelope. The letter and notebook, with the spray of heather, were enclosed, the envelope sealed, and with a fountain-pen the address was written on it. Then he slipped it back in his pocket, and said: "But I sha'n't send it off until after Christmas. This sort of news comes always early enough."

Meanwhile, the officers who were to command the detachment which was to relieve the other company ahead had assembled their men, and were giving orders to start.

A firm hand-clasp, a "Good luck, old chap, followed by a more cheerful "Give it to them," was their send-off by their comrades.

When the little dark men passed us many of them again waved their hands, and softly murmured: "Bonjoo, Bonjoo, Bonjoo."

Showing their white teeth, and with a smile of happy satisfaction on their faces, the double rows of lithe little Indians followed each other softly, cat-like, into the night, and soon very only small, dark shadows, moving slowly, almost creepingly, towards the enemy.

And when we drove home, in silence, it seemed that I still saw those happy, smiling little fellows going off to the front, and heard them whisper to us: "Bonjoo, Bonjoo, Bonjoo!"

SEDITIOUS PROPAGANDA.

STRANGE EVIDENCE IN A MURDER CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

In the course of the trial of seven persons who have been just committed to the Ferozepore Sessions on charges under sections 302, 307, 149, and 104, Indian Penal Code, for shooting Sub-Inspector Bisharat Ali and Zailadar Jowala Singh dead, a witness named Jowalla Singh, who was formerly a watchman in China, gave remarkable evidence regarding Gurdit Singh and his men's doings.

He said Nadhan Singh and two others returned from Canada to Shanghai and said they had been most badly treated there. They said that they should take advantage of the opportunity of the war with Germany and must collect arms and go to India and create disturbances with weapons bought from money earned by loot. They also spoke of seducing the soldiers and turning the English out of the country. People who heard them, became inflated. The party then came to Madras via Colombo. Some 20 of them assembled at Moga, in Ferozepore District, on the 5th and 6th November. They expected weapons to come from Bengal which were to be distributed among the party, including witness, who were to use fictitious names.

As weapons did not come at Badowal it was settled that they would be distributed at Maina station, seven or eight days later. Witness further stated that they got weapons into this country by means of false bottomed buckets. In each bucket was a pistol, nippers for cutting telegraph wires and two small forceps for taking nuts off railway lines and a small saw. The firearms were bought in Japan, China and America. The party used to assemble on the ship in the evening and it was given out that if any one played the traitor he would be shot and his house burnt. No one was to arrogate leadership. When the English were gone the Hindus and Mahomedans would meet in an assembly and settle the future. There was some literature by Hardyal on board the steamer. Witness identified the book "The Echo of Mutiny." Those who could not read for themselves had it read out to them. Witness said none of the present accused were on that ship.

ARRANGEMENT WITH A SERGEANT.

Continuing his narrative witness said that the followers were told to be at Mianmir or Lahore Cantonment on the 25th November. Nadhan Singh said there had been an arrangement with a sergeant at Mianmir to give up the key of his guard room and there weapons would be procured and the young soldiers from England would be overpowered and more weapons procured by looting them. On the next day Nadhan Singh explained that the Mianmir sergeant had backed out of this undertaking but that arrangements had now been made with a Pathan Regiment in Ferozepur and the outbreak would take place there and weapons would be got. Witness understood that this arrangement had also been made through a man who had come from Shanghai and whose fare had been paid from there by Nadhan Singh. Witness said the accused Dhian Singh was an ex-soldier. The latter suggested that the party should not remain inactive till the 10th December, fixed for a rising at Ferozepore, but meanwhile there should be looting of the treasury at Moga and in Patiala as the latter had helped the English.

Witness talked confusedly about the date of the rising at Ferozepore being the 10th and 30th. Witness said there were men going round villages besides those who came from foreign parts trying to stir up people to rebel. Witness said that he had been promised pardon by the Government Advocate in another case and it was on this that he made his statement.

[While printing the above telegram as received it is necessary to point out that there is nothing in the evidence as reported to bear out the reference to Gurdit Singh in the introductory paragraph, and the statement that the party came to Madras via Colombo seems to dispose of the idea of any connection with the Komagata Maru party. The whole story is very confused but whether this is the fault of the witness or of a stupid reporter is not clear.]

HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MANIFESTOS.

UNSHAKEN FAITH IN SUPREMACY OF JUSTICE OVER FORCE.

The centenary celebrations that were to have been organized by influential committees in England and in the United States having been frustrated by the outbreak of war in Europe, the two committees have issued manifestos to their respective fellow-countrymen.

The following message has been addressed to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt by Lord Grey, president of the British Committee:—

With profound thankfulness for the steady growth of mutual affection and good will between our respective peoples during the century of peace now completed between Great Britain and the United States, the British Peace Centenary Committee sends fraternal greetings to the American Committee. May this memorable day prove a stepping-stone to a new century of unbroken peace between our two countries and of common effort for the betterment of humanity.

Appended are the manifestos of the two committees:—

THE AMERICAN MANIFESTO.

Woolworth Buildings, New York, Christmas, 1914.

To the People of the United States:

One hundred years ago to-day there was signed at Ghent, in Flanders, the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, which marked the close of what has happily proved to be the last war between English-speaking peoples of the earth. To-day the city of Ghent is at the very centre of the terrible conflict that rages in Europe. The American Peace Centenary Committee cannot permit this anniversary to pass without inviting the thoughtful attention of their fellow citizens to the contrast presented by the century-long period of peace which Englishspeaking peoples have enjoyed among themselves on the one hand, and the appalling destruction of life, property, and great monuments of civilization which the European war involves on the other. It had been our confident hope that the example which the English-speaking peoples have set in their relations with each other would be followed by the other great nations of the earth in their several international relations. It had been our earnest desire that the spirit of peaceful and friendly co-operation which each of these peoples manifests towards the people of the United States would also mark their dealings with one another. Unfortunately this was not to be, and we are sorrowfully called upon to mark our centenary celebration in the midst of the most terrible and destructive war that history records.

Even at such a time we must avow once more our emphatic faith in the supremacy of justice over force, of law over might. We rejoice in the peaceful relations of a hundred years among all English-speaking peoples, and particularly in the undefended and unfortified line nealry four thousand miles in length, which divided the territory of the United States from that of the Dominion of Canada. The mutual trust, forbearance, and helpfulness which make that undefended boundary a link and not a barrier between two peoples, we offer as an example to our warring brothers across the sea.

It had been our purpose, when our Committee was organized in 1910, to plan for a great celebration of the centenary anniversary by various methods which have now, because of the terrible war which is still convulsing Europe and disturbing the whole world, become impracticable until the close of the conflict.

But we appeal to the people in all the States to mark this notable anniversary by suitable exercises in the churches of all denominations on the 14th of February, the date agreed upon for that purpose with our associate, the Canadian Committee, by formal addresses at the capitals of the respective States on the 17th and 18th of February, the dates of the ratification and proclamation of the Treaty, and also by appropriate exercises in all the schools on the 19th day of February, by which all the children of America should be instructed on the significance of this great event, and of the happy prospect which is assured to us, in spite of this horrible war, of another century of continued peace between all the English-speaking peoples of the world.

Signed, on behalf of the American Committee for the Celebration, by (amongst others,)

Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hon. Alton B. Parker, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. John A. Stewart.

THE BRITISH MANIFESTO.

Dec. 23, 1914.

On Christmas Eve, 1814, in the old Carthusian Monastery in the city of Ghent, the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the United States' signed the Treaty of Ghent, which brought to a close the last war between these great English-speaking peoples. There have been many and grave Anglo-American disputes and difficulties since then, but they have all been dealt with successfully by the machinery of conciliation and arbitration. To-day, these two nations can rejoice together over the significant achievement of a completed Century of Peace.

Preparations to mark the Centenary by an impressive series of public ceremonies, and by works of permanent value, have been in progress for some time, under the auspices of representative National Committees in Great Britain, the United States of America, and the Dominion of Canada. One project of the American Committee has recently been accomplished—the compilation and publication of Professor Dunning's "History of the Hundred Years' Peace."

The outbreak of the terrible European War, in which our country has been called to take part in defence of the faith of treaties and of the rights of the smaller and weaker nationalities, has interfered with our projects for the celebration, and compelled a postponement. The noble city of Ghent is in the occupation of a hostile soldiery. Both the Belgian people and ourselves are absorbed in the tasks and saorifices made necessary by the nature of the struggle to which they are pledged. We must hold over our rejoicings for the blessings of the Hundred Years of British-American Peace until the European War is over.

To-day we can only recall to the public mind, with deep thankfulness, the century's record of peaceful triumphs which is now completed; and utter the prayer that the peace between the British and American Democracies which has so long endured may never be broken, and that the disarmed frontier between the United States and Canada may long continue as an example to the world of the safe defence of mutual respect and trust in the affairs of nations.

The time will soon, we hope, come when we can announce a new time-table for the celebration of the Hundred Years' Peace, when the story of what the English-speaking peoples have accomplished may bring good cheer and fresh courage to a world exhausted by war.

In the meantime we salute our American cousins with a greeting of good will.

On behalf of the British Committee for the Celebration of the Hundred Years' Peace,

Grey, President, Plymouth, Deputy-President, Cowdray, Chairman, Finance Committee, Harry E. Brittain, Chairman, Overseas Committee, A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Honorary Secretary, Consuelo Marlborough, Bryce, Kintore, Southwark, Weardale, Algernon F. Firth, Charles Henry, M.P., G. Wyatt Truscott, T. H. D. Berridge, George Frampton, R. A., Robert Hadfield, Philip Magnus, M.P., William Mather, George Riddell, T. Vezey Strong, W. Moore Ede, Dean of Worcester, Arthur C. Murray, M.P., Neil Primrose, MP., W. H. Dickinson M.P., J. Allen Baker, M.P., Reginald Blomfield, R.A., W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P., Bourchier F. Hawksley, Walter Hazell, R. C. Maxwell, Almeric Paget, M.P., T. Lee Roberts, Arnold Rowntree, M.P., Williams, M.P., H. S. Perris, Secretary.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20

A dacoity is reported to have been committed in the house of Babu Chander Kanto Ghose of Machna village in Faridpur. It appears that a gang of young men numbering ten or twelve wearing dhotis, coats and sweaters and carrying guns, daggers and lathies approached the house at midnight, the leader riding a bicycle. A gun was fired and the dacoits called out Chander Babu demanding Rs. 1,000 for the Swadeshi Samity and threatening to put to death all the inmates of the house unless the money was immediately delivered. Chander Babu at once paid the amount, when the dacoits left the place.

Another dacoity is reported to have been committed in the residence of Mahim Chunder Dass, residing at Kulia in Diamond Harbour subdivision of 24 Paraganas district. The gang was composed of Mahomedans including some Peshawaris It is reported that armed with dangerous weapons they overpowered the inmates of the kutchery and looted cash amounting to Rs. 17,000 belonging to a Calcutta zemindar. The Bengal C. I. D. have the case in hand.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE SCHEME.

GOVERNOR OPENS THE NEW CANAL WORKS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal performed an interesting ceremony this morning at Manicktolla, in starting the pumps of the new canal area drainage works. The works, which have cost forty lakhs of rupees, drain a hitherto most insanitary portion of Calcutta, comprising some four hundred acres near Sealdah. The work is one of a seres which being gradually carried out will save Calcutta from flooding in the rains and waterlogging all the year round.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEALS.

CASE AGAINST AMIR CHAND.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case appeals before the Chief Court to-day Mr. Ross Alston continuing his arguments for the Crown, said that the discovery of a bomb-cap in Amir Chand's house under circumstances that were admitted, was a deadly blow to the defence theory that Rash Behari was a police spy. Had Rash Behari placed the bomb there the police would not have taken so long to discover it, nor would Mr. Petrie have shaken it near his ears to find out what it was, till he was warned by another police official that it might be an explosive. The manuscript advocating the massacre of the English showed Amir Chand's frame of mind.

As regards Balraj counsel read evidence showing that Rash Behari knew Balraj and that the latter was interested in getting Basant Kumar employed. Balraj's letter to Bal Mukand was not a joking letter but a most serious document such as one conspirator might write to another. Counsel was still arguing when the Court rose for the day.

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THE TRUE MEANING OF SATI.

EXEMPLIFIED IN MRS. GANDHI.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has addressed the following letter to Lady Mehta:—

Dear Lady Mehta,

I venture to write to you, as I see by the papers that you are the presiding genius of the forthcoming function to welcome my friend Mrs. Gandhi home again. I feel that though it may be the special privilege of the ladies of Bombay to accord her this personal ovation, all Indian women must desire to associate themselves with you in spirit to do honour to one who by her rare qualities of courage, devotion, and self-sacrifice has so signally justified and fulfilled the high traditions of Indian womanhood.

I believe I am one of the few people now back in India, who had the good fortune to share the intimate home-life of Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi in England: and I cherish two or three memories of this brief period in connection with the kindly and gentle lady, whose name has become a household word in our midst, with her broken health and her invincible fortitude—the fragile body of a child and the indomitable spirit of a martyr.

I recall my first meeting with them, the day after their arrival in England. It was on a rainy August afternoon last year that I climbed the staircase of an ordinary London dwelling house to find myself confronted with a true Hindu idyll of radiant and ascetic simplicity. The great South African leader who, to quote Mr. Gokhale's apt phrase, had moulded heroes out of clay, was reclining, a little ill and weary, on the floor eating his frugal meal of nuts and fruit (which I shared) and his wife was busy and content as though she were a mere modest housewife absorbed in a hundred details of household service, and not the world-famed heroine of a hundred noble sufferings in a nation's cause.

I recall too the brilliant and thrilling occasion when men and women of all nationalities from East and West were gathered together to greet them in convincing proof that true greatness speaks with a universal tongue and compels a universal homage. She sat by her husband's side, simple and serene and dignified in the hour of triumph as she had proved herself simple and serene and dauntless in the hour of trial and tragedy.

I have a vision too of her brave, frail, pain-worn hands that had held aloft the lamp of her country's honour undimmed in one alien land, working at rough garments for wounded soldiers in another. . . . Red Cross work.

But, there is one memory that to me is most precious and poignant, which I record as my personal tribute to her, and which serves not only to confirm but to complete and crown all the beautiful and lofty virtues that have made her an ideal comrade and helpmate to her husband. On her arrival in England in the early days of the war, one felt that Mrs. Gandhi was like a bird with eager outstretched wings longing to annihilate the time and distance that lay between her and her far-off India, and impatient of the brief and necessary interruption in her homeward flight. The woman's heart within her was full of yearning for the accustomed sounds and scenes of her own land, and the mother's heart within her full of passionate hunger for the beloved faces of her children. . . . And yet when her husband soon after, felt the call, strong and urgent, to offer his services to the Empire and to form the Ambulance Corps that has since done such splendid work, she reached the high watermark of her loyal devotion to him for, she accepted his decision and strengthened his purpose with a prompt and willing renunciation of all her most dear and pressing desires. This to me is the real meaning of Sati. And it is this ready capacity for self-abnegation that has made me recognise anew that the true standard of a country's greatness lies not so much in its intellectual achievement and material prosperity as in the undying spiritual ideals of love and service and sacrifice that inspire and sustain the mothers of the race.

I pray that the men of India may learn to realize in an increasing measure that it is through the worthiness of their lives and the nobility of their character alone that we women can hope to find the opportunity and inspiration to adequately fulfill the finest possibilities of our womanhood even as Mrs. Gandhi has fulfilled hers.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) SAROJINI NAIDU.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Major C. D. Field, 86th Infantry, is appointed second-in-command of the 75th Infantry.

Major Buist, Corps of Guides, is appointed Commandant of the infantry of that Corps.

Lieutenant Col. Elliot Lockhart, Corps of Guides, is appointed Commandant of the 59th Rifles.

Colonel H. Kennedy, I. A., has been selected for temporary command of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade.

Major C. S. Fellows, 109th Infantry, is appointed second-in-command of 109th Infantry.

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TANTRIC CONCEPTION OF COSMOS.

MR. JUSTICE WOODROFFE'S LECTURE.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Chaitanya Library, Calcutta, on Manday, Mr. Justice Woodroffe read a paper on the above subject, which will be found very interesting.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe commenced by pointing out that an examination of any doctrine of creation reveals two fundamental concepts: Those of Being (Kutastha) and Becoming (Bhava); Changelessness and Change; the One and Many. The Brahman or Spirit in its own nature (Svarupa) *is* and never becomes. It is the evolutes derived from the Principle of Becoming (Mulaprakriti) which constitute what is called Nature. The latter principle is essentially Movement. The world is displayed by Consciousness (Chit) in association with Mulaprakriti in cosmic vibration (Spandana). Recent Western hypotheses have made scientific "matter" into Maya, in the sense that it is but the varied appearances produced in our mind by vibration of and in the single substance Ether. The doctrine of vibration (Spandana) is however in India an ancient inheritance. The whole world is born from the varied forms of the initial movement in Mulaprakriti. The problem is, how does such multiplicity exist without derogation to the essential unity of its efficient cause the Spirit? The lecturer then made a rapid survey of the Sankhya philosophy on this point which assumed two real and independent Principles of Being and Becoming, which it calls Purusha and Prakriti, and passed from this the easiest dualistic answer to the pure Monism of Shankara, which asserted that there was but one Principle of Being, the Sadvastu, and that Maya whether considered as a Shakti of Ishvara or as the product of such Shakti was Avastu (nothing).

A MIDDLE POSITION.

He then pointed out that the Tantrik doctrine with which he dealt, occupied a middle position between those two points of view. Shiva in the Kularnava Tantra says: "Some desire Monism (Advaitavada), others Dualism (Dvaitavada). Such however know not My Truth which is neither Monism nor Dualism (Dvaitadvaitavivarjita)." Tantra is not Dvaitavada, for it does not recognise Prakriti as an independent unconscious principle (achit). It differs from Shankara's Advaitavada in holding that Prakriti as a conscious principle of becoming, that is as a Shakti, is not Avastu though its displayed picture, the world, is Maya. It effects a synthesis of the Sankhyan dualism by the conversion of the twin principles of Purusha and Prakriti into the unity which is the Ardhanarishvara of Shiva-Shakti.

As regards other matters it adopts the notions of the Sankhya such as the concepts of Mulaprakriti with the three gunas, vibration (Spandana), evolution (Parinama) of the Vikritis and the order of emanation of the Tattvas. Shakti which effects this exists and is Herself never unconscious (Achit), though it has the power to make the Jiva think it is such. If this were understood one would not hear such nonsense as that the Shaktas (whose religion is one of the oldest in the world) worship material force or gross matter (Jada).

NATURE OF SHAKTI—EXPLAINED.

The lecturer then shortly explained the nature of Shakti (Shaktitattva), a term which is derived from the root "Shak", and which meant the Divine Power whereby the world was created, manifested and destroyed. In the Tantra the power and the Lord who wields it (Shaktiman) are one and the same, Shiva and Shakti are one and the same, Shiva is Brahman, Shakti is Brahman. The first is the transcendent, the second the immanent aspect of the one Brahman who is both Shiva and Shakti. The Mother creates (Karyyavibhavini). The Father wills what She does (Karyyavibhavaka). From their union creation comes. Shakti is not like the diminutive female figure which is seen on the lap of some Indian images; to which is assigned the subordinate position which some persons consider a Hindu wife should occupy. She is not a handmaid of the Lord but the Lord Himself in His aspect as Mother of the Worlds. This Shakti is both Nirguna and Saguna, that is Chitshaki and Nayashakti.

After thus defining the nature of Shakti by which the world was created, the lecturer commenced an account of its manifestation as the universe, following in the main the Sharada Tilaka written in eleventh century by Lakshmanacharrya, the Guru of the celebrated Kashmirian Tantrik Abhinava Gupta. The following is a very abbreviated summary of this the main portion of the paper:—

MANIFESTATION OF UNIVERSE.

The lecturer first referred to the Aghanavastha state which was that of Nishkala Shiva, and touching upon the question why Shiva became Sakala (associated with Kala) and creative, explained the term Kala and the theory of Adrishtasrishti taught by the Tantra as by other Shastras. The former is according to Sankhya Mulaprakriti, according to Vedanta Avidya, and according to the Shiva Tantra, Shakti. The latter is the doctrine that the impulse to creation is proximately caused by the Karma of Jivas. It is the seed of Karma which contains the germ of the Cosmic will to life. When Karma becomes ripe there arises the state called Ikshana and other names indicative of creative desire and will. There then takes place a development, which is peculiar to the Tantra, called Sadrishaparinama, which is a kind of Vivartta. The development is only apparent, for there is no real change in the Anandamaya Kosha; Shakti which exists in Sakala Shiva in a purely potential state is said to issue from Him. This is the first kinetic aspect of Shakti in which Sattvaguna is displayed. This is the Parabindu. Nada then appears. Shakti becomes further kinetic through the enlivening of the Rajas-gun. This is the Aksharavastha. Then under the influence of Tamas, Ishvara becomes Ghanibhuta and what is called the Parabindu. This is the Avyaktavastha This is the supreme Bindu men call by different names, Mahavishnu, Brahmapurusha or Devi. It is compared to a grain of gram which under its sheath contains two seeds in undivided union. These are Shiva-Shakti and their encircling sheath is Maya. This Bindu unfolds and displays itself in the three-fold aspect of Bindu, Bija, Nada; or Shiva, Shakti and Shiva-Shakti; the three Shaktis of Will, Knowledge and Action. This is the mysterious Kamakala which is the root of all Mantra. These seven Sakalashiva, Shakti, Nada, Parabindu, Bindu, Bija, Nada are all aspects of Shakti, which are the seven divisions of the Mantra Om and constitute what is called the creation of Para Sound in the Ishvara creation.

HOW IT EVOLVED CREATION.

The lecturer having explained the nature of these Shaktis which formed part of the sound (Shabda) Sadrisha-parinama, referred to the form of meaning (Artha) creation in the same development by the appearance of the six Shivas from Shambhu to Brahma, which were aggregate (Samashti) sound powers. It was he said on the differentiation of the Parabindu that there existed the completed casual Shabda which is the Hidden Word. The casual body or Para Shabda and Artha being complete, there then appeared the Displayed Word or Shabdartha. This is a composite like the Greek Logos. The Shabda-brahman or Brahman as cause of Shabda is the Chitanya in all beings. The Shabdartha is the Vedantin Namarupa or world of name and form. Of this Shabdartha the subtle and gross bodies are constituted, the Shaktis of which are the Hiranyagarbha sound called Madhyama and the Virat sound or Vaikhari. By Shabda is not meant merely physical sound which is a quality of atomic ether evolved from Tamasika Ahankara.

EVOLUTION OF ELEMENTS.

The lecturer then pointed out that there had been Adrishtashrishti up to the appearance of Shakti and Vivartia development up to the completion of the "Word" or casual sound. There then takes place real evolution (Parinama) in which the Tattvas (or elements discovered as a result of a psychological analysis of our world experience) are said to emanate according to the Sankhyan and not the Vedantic scheme, though there were some peculiarities in the Tantrik exposition which the lectured noted. Finally, Yogika Shrishti was accepted in so far as it was the elements which in varied combinations made up the gross world.

A PRACTICAL SADHANA SHASTRA.

In conclusion the lecturer pointed out that the Indian Shastra was a mutually connected whole. Such peculiarities as existed in any particular Shastra were due to variety of standpoint or purpose in view. The main point in this connection to be remembered was that the Tantra was a practical Sadhana Shastra. Whilst Shankara dealt with the subject from the standpoint of the Jnanakanda, the Tantra treated it from the point of view of worship (Upasana Kanda). The Tantrik doctrine is compounded of various elements, some of which it shared with other Shastras, some of which are its own: the whole being set forth according to a method and terminology which is peculiar to itself.

BULLET WOUNDS IN THE PRESENT WAR.

BULLETS THAT LOOP THE LOOP.

An article in the *Lancet*, by Colonel E. H. Makins, R. A. M. S., Consulting Surgeon to the Expeditionary Force, gives some interesting information on this subject. The main characteristics of the wound produced by the modern pointed bullet, it is observed, depend on two factors—initial velocity of flight and instability of flight in the long axis of the projectile. Of these two factors the former is of comparatively small importance, except in the increased capacity of the bullet to produce extensive communication of the bones when they are struck at a right angle. In the instability of flight and the tendency of the bullet to revolve around a transverse axis, however, the travelling bullet is endowed with a capacity of wounding the soft parts to a degree which no form of expanding of soft-nosed bullet has exhibited before.

This is further explained: "The instability of flight of the bullet in its long axis is so great that, unless impact with the body takes place by almost the exact tip, a rapid revolution of the bullet on its transverse axis occurs, so that the only slightly diminished force is exerted by the whole lateral area of the bullet on the issues in the distal portion of the canal and the aperture of exit. If the 'remaining velocity' is great this half-turn only is probably made; if less the revolution may be complete, or even repeated; if the bullet is nearly 'spent' it is often retained in a reversed position." In other words, the bullets in the circumstances described, turn, as it were, heels over head, on entering the flesh, and in this way the character of the wound is, as may be readily understood, enormously aggravated.

A South African Bishop in the course of a speech said:—Were they not ashamed of their reflection on what they called "the coolie" when they remembered that the Gurkhas and Sikhs were fighting shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers on the Continent? It made his blood boil when he thought of the useless waste of lives in this country and disregard of the solemn oaths of allegiance and fidelity. On the other hand, one reflected on the glorious, splendid loyalty of the natives of this country under a hundred times worse provocation. It made one feel ashamed of the mean-minded prejudice which had been brought to bear on the native question. Was there not a finer scheme than that of merely exploting the natives? They must realise how essentially real was the brotherhood of man, no matter what the colour."

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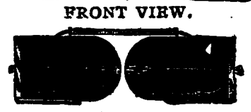

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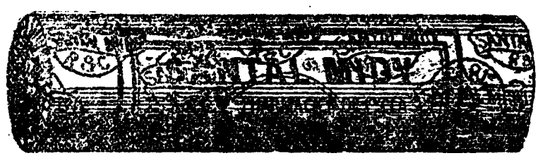

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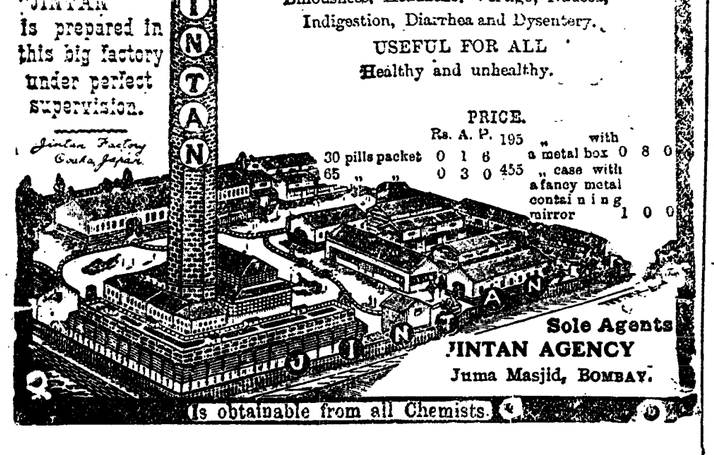

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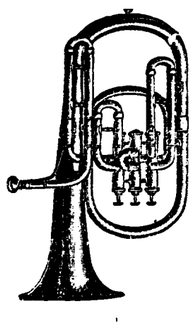

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